

d.c. gazette



Photo by Roland L. Freeman

THE BUS TAKEOVER

HOW TO CUT PROPERTY TAXES

DAY CARE IN WORLD WAR II



Herbert E. Harris II
Virginia



Joseph Alexander
Virginia



Carlton R. Sickles
Maryland



Photo by ROLAND FREEMAN



H. Winfield McConchie, Jr.
Virginia



John B. Burcham, Jr.
Maryland



Joseph L. Fisher



Idamae Garrott
Maryland

Why are these people smiling? (and is the joke on us?)

THE smiling faces above belong to the suburban members and alternates on the board of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

They have good reason to be smiling; they have just gained voting control of area bus companies including D.C. Transit, which has more than 80% of its ridership in the District. They outvoted the District representatives on the Metro board two to one.

How should D.C. residents feel about the new look in local transportation? It pretty much depends on where you live and where you have to go. The first good indication should come at hearings on future operations of D.C.

Transit to be held Dec. 4th and 8th in the District. By the time the hearings are over, and the Metro Board has digested and reacted to them, we should get a clearer idea of who the new D.C. Transit will serve and how.

Here are a few questions that need to be answered:

What will be the fare structure for the bus service? A story in the Evening Star reporting an early drop in fares was premature. According to Metro officials, a cut in fares is at least a year off. Metro wants to get an idea of operating costs before it adjusts fares. But fares, when changed, might parallel the proposed fare schedule for the subway (see centerspread of this issue). Based on a zone

system, Metro is planning subway fares ranging from 20¢ to more than \$1. Using Metro's ridership and revenue projections for 1990, the average fare for that year would be 50¢. Discounting for inflation, that means fares would be lower than they are today for most people. But are Metro's ridership and revenue predictions accurate? Some observers, at least, feel that Metro has substantially overestimated its ridership. If that is so, what happens to the fares? And who pays for any deficit in running the buses or subway?

How would the zone system operate? For the subway, the passenger would go to a Metro station and insert any amount from 20¢ to

(Please turn to page 10)

THE CITY

THE LAND GRAB Present for the developers

CITY Council vice chairman Sterling Tucker is about to hold public hearings on a report by his "Special Citizens Advisory Commission on Urban Renewal," a body dedicated to speeding up what is politely known around the District Building as "the development process."

The report is a bad one. Its primary goal, which it pursues with diligence, is to find ways to make it easier for more McLean Gardens, Georgetown Waterfronts, Friendship Heights, Southwests and similar unnamed horrors still on the drawing board to be shoved down the throats of a citizenry which had tried to

show in dozens of different ways that it was not interested in speeding up the development process.

If the commission's precepts were followed, more low income residents of Shaw would be kicked out faster; demands would grow for more roads to handle increased development along the Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenue corridors; new areas would be made vulnerable to slash and burn urban culture, and community groups and individuals would find themselves even more unevenly matched against the mighty commercial and governmental giants than they are now.

Here are some of the specific recommendations and observations on them:

1. A D.C. Department of Community Development, exercising plenary legal and administrative authority for all local planning, zoning, renewal, housing and housing code functions should be created. If the District government had as its first interest the welfare of the local citizens, then some centralization of planning might be desirable. But the District Building is the willing servant of commercial interests that are attempting to garner as much urban land for as little

Uh huh. . .

ON THE CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD: It would be advisory. It would not have functions.

ON DEVELOPERS: Developers want a time schedule. They would welcome rational citizen participation with a beginning, middle and end.

— Reuben Clark, chairman
Tucker Commission

money as possible. In such a context, the confused, overlapping and inefficient aspects of the District's planning system tend to work in the citizens' favor, making law suits and strategic delays easier to institute. Until such time as the community gains control of its government, efficiency in planning for development or the speedy exercise of eminent domain powers is something to be urgently avoided.

(Please turn to page 19)

The next school crisis

HUGH SCOTT

The teachers' strike is over; Congress has appropriated the school budget and we can all go out to recess until the next school crisis comes along. Or can we? As School Superintendent Hugh Scott shows in an unusually succinct (for him) report excerpted below, the next school crisis is already upon us. Scott doesn't tell the whole story — the school system is still riddled with inefficiencies and extravagances that sap its financial strength, but as an introduction to an impending diaster it's well worth reading.

THIS report provides the essentials of the financial crisis that confronts the District's Public Schools. It also presents a list of those programs and services which could be lost to students and the community if FY74 proves to be another chapter in the continuing story of insufficient funding. This report seeks to inform and to arouse the public, and to prevent the slow demise of the educational enterprise in the District schools.

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MANDATORY INCREASES

The figure for the FY 73 regular budget of the public schools as appropriated by the Congress is \$146.5 million. Approximately \$7.5 million in additional funds are needed in FY 74 beginning next July, to cover mandatory costs. If the \$7.5 million are not secured, the schools will again have to make significant reductions in programs and services.

The mandatory increases for FY 74 are:

Salary increases	\$1.0-	(Based
Teacher's retirement		on 7%
fund	\$0.6	in-
Annualization	\$0.9	crease)
Within-grade increases	\$2.4	
Staffing new facilities	\$1.2	
Increased utility cost	\$1.4	
	\$7.5	million

MAYOR'S MARK

This summer, the Mayor announced his tentative mark for the public schools. The mark was set at \$143.7 million. Tentative or not, the announced mark was less than the present operating budget figure of \$146.5 million. The Mayor's tentative mark has to be rejected as totally insufficient to meet any of the school system's clearly defined levels of funding. The \$143.7 million is \$2.8 million less than the current figure; \$10.3 million less than the \$154 million required to secure mandatory increases in FY 74; and \$21.3 million less than the \$165 million funding level approved by the Board of Education as its official budget request figure for FY 74. Anything less than a budget of \$154 million in FY 74 will impose further reductions in programs and services. An appropriation of \$154 million for FY 74 will cover the mandatory increases but will not provide for any new or improved programs and services.

ADDITIONAL REDUCTIONS

On July 19 the Board of Education completed the task of reducing the FY 73 budget by more than \$5 million. There were 373 positions abolished in an effort to bring school expenditures in line with the inadequate funding level of \$146.5 million. On September 20, the Board directed that all teacher positions associated with the freeze be filled. This covered 157 teaching positions at an additional cost of approximately \$2 million. There is presently no funding source for this. Either the Congress must approve a supplemental increase or the Board must resort to further reductions to compensate for the additional teaching positions.

REDUCTIONS IN NEXT YEAR?

The percentages of increased funding approved by the Congress in recent years do little to raise hopes for either the \$7.5 million required to cover mandatory costs or the \$11 million above the mandatory increases for new and improved programs in FY 74. There is also concern as to whether the Mayor will support the Board's FY 74 budget request of \$165 million.

The listing of items to be reduced in the event of insufficient funding poses an important question: when school personnel are forced to reduce essentials, which are the least or

most essential. The top priority obviously is given to maintaining appropriate pupil-teacher ratios in all schools and maintaining an administrative and supervisory staff sufficient to ensure a systematic approach to public education. The alternative is 188 individual school units struggling separately and independently to respond to the insistent demands of public education in an increasingly technological society.

PROPOSED LIST OF REDUCTIONS FOR NEXT YEAR

Although we do not know the exact level at which reductions must be set, a range is presented here along with a listing of programs and services which would be reduced first.

If \$1-3 million must be cut:

- A. Out of town travel. \$0.1
(Eliminates all travel in regular budget.)
- B. Instructional TV \$0.3
- C. Staff Development Consultant Fund. . . \$0.3
(Eliminates all funds set aside to hire consultants for staff development programs.)
- D. Career Development. \$0.4
(Eliminates 2 TSA-7 Supervisory positions)
- E. Buildings and Grounds. \$0.7
(Eliminates 4 architect positions and transfers such services to General Services Administration.)
- F. Overall Reductions in Management Services Unit. \$0.4
(The various units in Management Services have to reduce their overall cost by the amount stated.)
- G. Division of Instruction. \$0.3
(Reductions in professional and clerical personnel assigned to subject matter departments.)
- H. Eliminate 12 Secondary Assistant Principal Positions. \$0.2
- I. Eliminate 6 Elementary Assistant Principal Positions. \$0.1
- J. Spingarn Instructions Unit. \$0.07
(Funding crisis does not support the continuation of this special service.)
- K. Eliminate 37 Secondary School Community Aide Positions. \$0.3
- L. Adult Education. \$1.4
(This reduction would eliminate all adult education administrative and supervisory positions and abolish the program of Adult Basic Education, Community Schools, and Regular Adult Education with the exception of the program at Armstrong High School.)

Sub Total \$3.2
million

If \$4-7 million must be cut:

- A. Eliminate Foreign Language in Elementary Schools. \$0.6
- B. Eliminate 36 Speech Correctionist Positions. \$0.5
- C. Eliminate 37 Pre-School Aide Positions. . \$0.3
- D. Eliminate 38 Pre-School Teacher Positions. \$0.5
- E. Eliminate 37 Art Teacher Positions. . . \$0.3
(This reduction would reduce by one-

(Please turn to page 3)

Riverfront phantoms

DAN DELANEY

THE threat of progress is hovering over the Georgetown waterfront. Plans call for a highway which would run along the Georgetown bank of the river. An office building complex is also planned. An elusive spirit is fleeing from the path of this concrete from the crumbling buildings of the underworld beneath the Whitehurst Freeway.

Amidst the old brick factories and the weeds at the end of aged K Street, a stone arch stands as a fragment of the past; for it is the final trace of the old Aqueduct Bridge. Built in 1843, the Aqueduct Bridge connected a canal from Alexandria with the C&O Canal, containing a wooden, water-filled trough which allowed the barges to pass from one canal to the other. From this bridge, during the Civil War, Union sentries watched the Potomac in the vicinity of the Three Sisters Islands. These islands often served as a mid-river resting place for escaping prisoners of war and deserters heading toward Virginia.

From the top of this arch, one can see structures along the river which may be doomed. As the concrete creeps forward, the past is fading away like the fleeing prisoners into dark river waters.

A few hundred yards from the arch stands the green, turreted structure of the Washington Canoe Club. This 67-year old building is the home of two two-man Kayak crews who participated in last summer's Olympics, along with a number of paddling enthusiasts who house their craft there. Also, at the base of the old stone arch stands another rowers' haven, the Potomac Boat House. This house dates back to 1869 and serves as the home for the Georgetown University rowers as well as some high school teams. Its interior is filled with ghosts — old, yellowing photographs of crews ranging back to the last century, as well as old trophies of past victories

which faintly capture the echo of cheers which once crossed the river.

These two boat houses bring a special life to the river, for their straining crews can be seen cutting through the water at both dawn and dusk. They make the river an arena of combat, of man against the river, and man against himself.

Casting a glance from this stone arch perch a little farther down the river, one can see a small boat rental dock. A signpost rising from the weeds along K Street reads: JACK'S BOATS AND BICYCLES. Jack has learned some of the ways of the river and makes his living from it. Beginning his business back in 1945, Jack made with his own hands the first rowboats he rented. Two of these hand-made boats can still be seen floating beside his dock.

Jack's old wooden shack, with its small, cast-iron stove offers a sharp contrast to vague imaginings of the business office monolith which may occupy the neighboring stretch of waterfront, but Jack will leave willingly.

"There's no money in this business any more," he said, "people don't like to canoe along the river any more. Why, ten years ago this river used to be filled with boats, but not any more. The years on the river have been good, but they're over."

Looking down the river, one can see the gleaming Watergate and the Kennedy Center. Such concrete splendors seem to be the fate of the river front, an edging of magnificent temples. Yet, if one should walk along the river in front of the Watergate, chances are good that a black man named Irvy will have set his four fishing poles there and be watching them while sipping from a can of Black Label.

Irvy has been fishing from that spot on the river bank for the last thirty years. It seems that there are some rock ledges beneath the river at that spot where catfish often congregate. Although the surroundings of the river may change, some qualities of the river do not change so quickly.

"I just love the fight," Irvy explained. "The fun is in the fight catching them." As he talked, Irvy tried to pull in a "whale" that he was sure was a catfish, but it got away and took the hook with it. A little later, he pulled in two big fish, and as he pulled in the second, he said through a grin, "All sickness ain't death." He had lost a hook, but had gained two fish.

Watching him feed the fighting fish line, and then deftly draw him back, it seemed as though Irvy was fighting much more than a fish. In fighting with that fish, he was also fighting against that which has drawn modern man away from a feeling of closeness to the river.

While men like Jack will willingly leave the river after it no longer sustains them, Irvy still battles the ultimate catfish in the shadows of the Watergate. Some men may leave the river willingly; others, like the oarsmen, may do so reluctantly. But some men can't be taken away from the river, or is it that the river can't really be taken away from them?

SCHOOL CONT'D

half the number of art teachers in elementary schools. Elementary art teachers would concentrate solely on grades 4-6.)

F. Eliminate 37 Elementary Vocal Music Teachers. \$1.5

(This reduction would reduce by one-half the number of vocal music teachers in elementary schools. Remaining teachers would concentrate solely on grades 4-6.)

G. Eliminate 59 Physical Education Teaching Positions in Elementary Schools. .\$.7

H. Eliminate 56 Science Teaching Positions in Elementary Schools. . . . \$.7

Sub Total \$4.5mill.

If \$7-10 million must be cut:

A. Eliminate Elementary Counselors, 111 positions \$1.4

B. Eliminate 71 Elementary Classroom Teachers Positions \$1.9

(Reduced elementary school enrollment will support a reduction in teaching force.)

Sub Total \$2.3mill.

Total Reductions \$9.9mill.

References

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CONCLUSION

While attempting to bring some order to the impact created by the reductions forced on the school system this school year, considerable efforts must now be directed at convincing District government officials and the Congress that further reductions would be disastrous.

The school system's severe shortage of some supplies and materials for classroom use is common knowledge. The pupil-teacher ratios in many classrooms are unacceptable, especially in the secondary schools. The physical facilities of the system are in urgent need of maintenance improvement, but the already curtailed funds for maintenance were reduced further in FY 73 because of insufficient appropriations. No school system with 140,000 students and more than 12,000 employees can maintain stability in the management of its affairs if it decimates its administrative and supervisory ranks. Deep cuts were made in the administrative and supervisory ranks in FY 73, and more may be forthcoming in FY 74.

Most of the positions in the list of proposed reductions are teaching positions. The harsh fact of budgetary reality is that nearly 70 percent of all personnel costs are for teaching positions and nearly 90 percent of all personnel costs represent positions assigned to local school units. There are not many choices open to the superintendent in reducing the budget other than by effecting cuts in programs and services. There are really only two alternatives: the first (an illegal choice) of ignoring the reduction mandate and operating with a premeditated and outstanding deficit; the second of closing the schools early. This latter alternative would result in students receiving a shorter instruction period with adequate services rather than the conventional 10 month program with inadequate services rather than the conventional 10 month program with inadequate services. As financial planning moves from cost projections to the established budgetary mark, these two alternatives will have to be explored in greater depth. For it is clear that the problems which confront urban schools in today's society cannot be met by a school system that is forced to assert its responsibility in a severely crippled financial condition.

EYE ON DC

Sticky bumpers

Over in Virginia, the Chamber of Commerce has been distributing bumper stickers that read "Build I-66 Now!" Anti-freewayites have been copping the stickers, trimming them on either side until they read "I-66 No." . . . Jack Nevius continues to want to have it both ways. The rear of his station wagon sports a "Nixon Now" bumper sticker. On the other side is a label that reads "DC - Last Colony."

SWP gets on ballot

Several issues ago, we reported on the attempt by the D.C. Board of Elections to keep the Socialist Workers Party off the ballot on the grounds that a sampling of their petitions indicated they did not have the required number of signatures. The ruling would have set a dangerous national precedent, keeping parties off the ballot on the mere suspicion that they did not have enough signatures. When the matter came up before the D.C. Court of Appeals, however, the board back-tracked, admitted that "the random sample process does not conform with due process" and agreed to list the party on the ballot.

Paying their dues

President Nixon had the support of two D.C. groups of black businessmen who profited directly from federal monies in his campaign for reelection. An organization of 25 minority-owned consulting firms and a group of 180 minority-owned contractors threw their support to the President in the closing days of the election. Which goes to show that even if you don't have soul, you can always buy it.

Revenue shearing

The District's share of federal revenue sharing may be gone before you know it. The District Building has already allocated an unknown percentage of the \$24 million that will be coming in before the end of the year just to keep social service programs, like day care, going until Dec. 31. These are programs currently in operation but knifed by a provision in the revenue sharing bill that would end that present open-ended ability of cities to tap social security funds for service programs. The city was planning

to spend up to \$30 million in the current year out of these funds - but instead will get only \$9 million as a result of the new spending ceiling. This means a good portion of the revenue sharing funds may be gone before any new programs can be funded. . . . All in all, it's not that much; less than 3% of the total District budget is involved in the revenue sharing plan. . . . Many questions still remain. Perhaps the biggest is: will Congress reduce the city's appropriations by the amount it receives through revenue sharing?

Home rule compromise

Hidden in the revenue sharing bill is a provision that is an indication of the sort of congressional interference we can expect even if we get home rule. Joel Broyhill tacked on an amendment that would reduce the District's share of revenue sharing by the amount of any commuter tax - if instituted. The wording of the bill makes it applicable only in the event the District gets home rule. Thus, even before home rule legislation has been passed, it has been compromised. More of this sort of thing can be expected. . . . Incidentally, that supposed friend of the District, Harold Miller (who ran against Broyhill), wasn't as much of a friend as some thought. His support of home rule was conditioned by his position that any home rule legislation should specifically exclude a commuter tax.

Public housing pinch

There are six thousand families on the waiting list for public housing, plus 2000 elderly. But with the Nixon Administration hoarding public housing funds, there's a danger that up to 1000 of the city's 10,400 occupied units will have to close down, adding still further to DC's housing troubles. The best outlook is that the White House may come through with funding at last year's level, but that means no money for deferred maintenance. Nationwide, it would take about a billion dollars just to bring public housing up to local code standards, but the money is not in the offing. It was this dismal situation that helped encourage Shannon & Luchs to bail out of its well-praised management contract deal with National Capital Housing. The practical question that is now facing the District is whether the city can find ways of helping with the public housing crisis out of its own funds. It will be interesting to see whether the District Building bites the bullet on this one, or continues to let public housing deteriorate.

Hidden bills

When your local utility bills go up, the increase isn't all on your bill. You're also paying in increased costs of shopping and services and in higher taxes, too. For example, the recent C&P phone rate hike is costing the District government \$700,000 or about \$1 for every man, (Please turn to page 19)



Photo by Ann-Marie Cegelski

THE owners of McLean Gardens have begun to tear down some of the buildings on the site of a proposed multi-million complex, but growing public opposition to massive development is beginning to cloud the developers' dreams. U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker has halted all action, including Zoning Commission hearings, on McLean Gardens pending submission of an environmental impact statement. Opponents of the project have joined in asking the Zoning Commission to ban all high-rise development west of the Park. Five hundred citizens marched the other day in protest against the proposed Friendship Heights Development. And other moves are in the works to attempt to halt or slow down runaway development in the city. Especially threatened are the Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenue corridors, with land ripe for plucking at McLean Gardens, Friendship Heights, the Dunbarton College campus, around Metro stops and elsewhere.

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— Anonymous



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How property taxes could be cut a third

FRED DOOLITTLE & JONATHAN ROWE

WOULD you like your property taxes cut by one-third? We could chop about that much off property tax bills across the country, says Professor Lester Snyder of the University of Connecticut Law School, if we just went back to the basic idea of this tax.

That is, if we made it again a tax on all property, instead of just on real property.

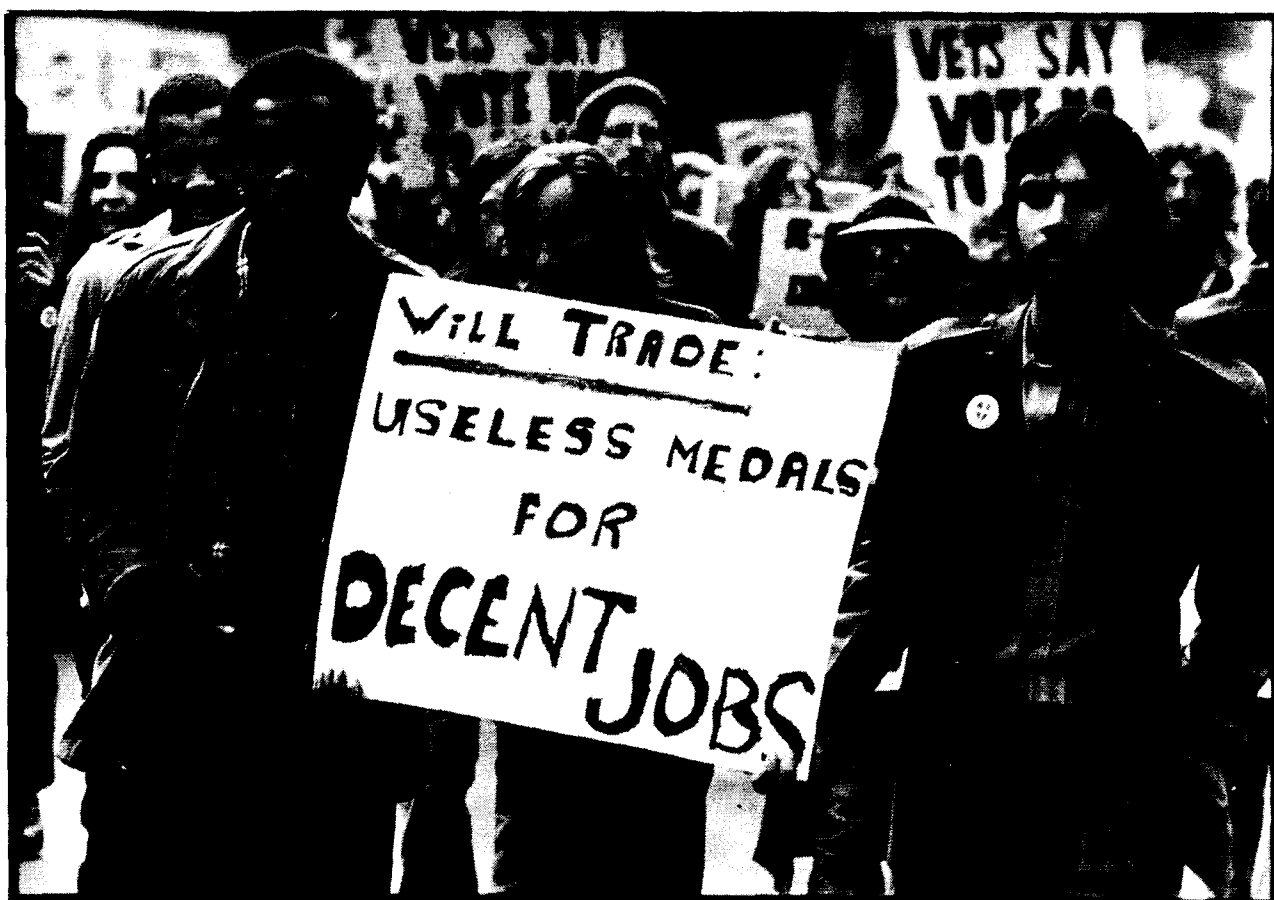
There are about \$7 trillion worth of assets — property value — in the United States, according to a 1971 study done for the Securities and Exchange Commission. But the property tax now reaches only about \$1.5 trillion of this — about 1/5th. The burden of the property tax has been dumped on homeowners, other real property owners and renters.

Professor Snyder suggests we begin by digging out the homeowner by getting the nearly \$2 trillion in "intangible property" — stocks, bonds, and the like — back onto the tax rolls.

They used to be there. The "general property tax" in most states taxed all property — real, tangible, or intangible — exactly the same.

At least in theory. But in those days it was easy to hide stocks, bonds, and the like from the assessor. And the law even helped the culprits. One day, and one day only, was made assessment day. So by carting his valuables out of the jurisdiction for just that one day, the tax-avoider was safe. (Big Chicago banks still use this Jessie James era ruse.) High tax rates, sometimes higher than the yield of the stock or bond, tempted even honest men to such plays.

This article is from the newsletter of the Tax Reform Research Group. For more information, write the group at 733 15th NW (#426), DC 20005



LNS

Some states tried to beef up enforcement. Others cut the rates on intangibles to make honesty easier. But evasion was still the rule. So most states just gave up. Twenty-one made intangible property exempt. The rest, for the most part, have done little to enforce laws still on the books. For example, intangibles make up over one-half the wealth of Illinois, but add only .5% to the state's tax base. Alabama doesn't collect a penny from its property tax on intangibles, the state tax director says.

Nine states, however, have had more success. These tax the income from intangibles instead of their value. For example, Massachusetts and Colorado have a surtax on interest and dividends over and above the normal tax on income. Other states, such as Tennessee, New Hampshire and

Connecticut, have no income tax but a tax on dividends.

With demands for property tax relief mounting, and with the Nixon Administration still holding a massive national sales tax (or "values-added tax") up its sleeve, it is time to ask why, with a few exceptions, intangible property is let almost completely off the hook.

Let us look at the excuses.

Administration

Defenders of the intangible property give-away, including state tax officials, say such a tax can't be enforced. Intangible property they say, is too easy to hide from the assessor. They recite a litany of past failures, quote

(Please turn to page 6)

Day care in World War II

WHEN President Nixon vetoed a bill providing federal funds for the establishment of day care centers, the reasoning he offered was that the federal government should not intrude into the private lives of its citizens, that the institution of the family was already seriously threatened and the federal government should not further its demise.

This sentiment was not so much in evidence thirty years ago when the federal government spent more than \$50 million for the establishment of day care centers throughout the country. Since 1942, the need and demand for day care services has increased. More and more women are looking for day care facilities in their communities as increasing numbers of women need and want to work.

Why did the government see fit to "intrude" in 1942 and now now?

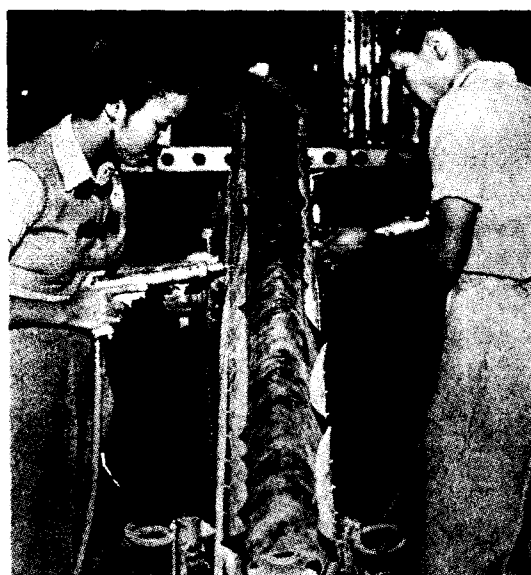
Thirty years ago, the nation's industries were facing a severe labor shortage. With many workers in uniform, the factories and shipyards were forced to tap a previously under-used resource — women.

Women were not told that their place was in the home — just the opposite. Their place

was at the workbench, contributing to the defense of their country. Working class women were encouraged to take active roles in manufacturing and production. They filled the jobs in steel, auto and shipbuilding which today are reserved for men while women are given "women's work."

Something had to be done with all those women's children if women workers were to be used to full capacity.

So, in 1942, the federal government got into the day care business on a grand scale. The War Manpower Commission issued a directive



UAW

"to develop, integrate, and coordinate federal programs for the day care of working mothers," Roosevelt allotted \$400,000 to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services from the President's Emergency Fund for the promotion and coordination of day care programs.

This money was to be spent on establishing state programs to counsel mothers, set up day care centers, foster day care and homemaker services and health services for children under care.

Also, under the wartime Lanham Act, Congress authorized the spending of millions of dollars for defense housing and public works. The Federal Works Administrator, in charge of the money allotted under the Lanham Act, was free to use these funds for day care centers.

By July, 1944, nationally supported day care programs reached peak enrollment. There were 3,102 programs operating with an enrollment of 129,357.

When the war ended, these centers were gradually closed down. Many states and communities wanted to continue their programs but most were unable to do so without federal support.

Other government agencies subsidized industry's involvement in day care. A magazine article from 1944 describes how this happened at the Kaiser shipyards:

"He (Kaiser) knew that efficient work among the women employed in his shipyards depended largely on their peace of mind. If their minds were relieved of worry about what might be happening to their children, they would be free to concentrate on their jobs..."

"And if care were available at their place of work, they would be spared the enervating experience of having to take their children

(Please turn to page 7)

HARD TIMES Trickle-down farming

JAMES RIDGEWAY

EACH year the U.S. Department of Agriculture spends about \$350 million through two different programs supposedly both to subsidize small farmers and to help provide needy people with food. In addition, these schemes are meant to assure proper supply and demand in the market place. As several different congressional investigations have made plain too little of this food ever reaches the poor. A recent study by Martha Hamilton of the Agribusiness Accountability Project suggests the money is no help to small farmers either. Instead this \$350 million goes to a small group of big processing companies, some of which are owned in turn by larger conglomerates. The money, in effect, is part of a slush fund employed to strengthen agribusiness.

The study reports that most of the food purchased by USDA is processed food, which means the money goes to the middleman processing operator, not to the farmer. It relies on the middleman to pass on the benefits to producers, but makes no attempt to determine whether or not processors it buys from are paying a fair price for the raw produce.

Most of the products are produced under vertical integration. Commodities are produced under contracts, the terms of which are established before the middleman makes his deal with the Agriculture Department. In the case of products produced under vertical integration, processors, not farmers, determine how much of the products will be on hand to sell to the government every year. They welcome the USDA buying programs as convenient ways to jettison stocks of products that may build up due to poor management decisions.

The largest suppliers to the Agriculture Department include space age conglomerates, lumber companies and bus lines. Wilson & Co., the third largest meat packer in the nation and a subsidiary of Ling Temco Vought, was the largest supplier in fiscal 1971, providing \$17 million of meat and poultry. Among other things, LTV owns Jones & Laughlin, the steel company. Wilson is a major force in building a concentrated agricultural industry. An annual report says of the company's hog operations, "Wilson works with farmers and breeders to help produce this delicious Meat for Moderns . . . Wilson pioneered a program of Forward Contracting to help stabilize prices and assure a more adequate raw material supply." Wilson goes on to describe "integrating poultry production by building feed mills and hatcheries and establishing our own egg flocks." Armour & Co., a subsidiary of

Where are they now?



RICHARD M. NIXON



Vice-President Richard Nixon at the French front lines in Vietnam, Fall, 1953. In 1954 Nixon said publicly that the U.S. must act in Indochina, not only with air strikes, but "by putting our boys in" and if necessary, the U.S. must go it alone. Nixon privately advocated U.S. intervention with nuclear weapons to save the French at Bien Bien Phu.

Greyhound, is another major supplier. It sells Agriculture cut chicken, frozen turkeys, beef and pork, worth \$5.2 million in 1971. Armour also peddles drugs, "personal care" items and institutionalized food systems. Sunkist Growers got \$3.3 million in USDA contracts in 1971 for processed orange juice and frozen orange juice concentrate. The company accounts for 45 percent of the money spent by USDA for processed orange juice. Sunkist orchards are held by small groups of professionals, doctors, etc., who are in oranges for leisure time profiteering. One of its suppliers is the Pacific Lighting Corp. of Los Angeles, a public utility.

Other companies among the top 10 USDA suppliers are Carnation Co., \$13.2 million of canned chopped meat sold to the government through its Trenton Foods subsidiary; Oscar Mayer, the nation's sixth largest meat packer, \$12 million of canned and frozen meat; Tri/Valley Growers, \$4.7 million in fruits and vegetables; Needham, a regional meat packer, \$4.1 million in frozen ground beef; Sunsweet Growers, \$3.9 million of dried prunes; Hygrade Food Products, \$2.9 million in meat; California Canners & Growers, \$2.1 million in processed foods and vegetables.

Michigan Bean Co., a division of Wickes Corp., sold USDA dried beans worth \$1.9 million. Wickes is a diversified company dealing mostly in lumber products. Former secretary of Agriculture Hardin was once on the board of a Wickes subsidiary. Stokely Van Camp sold \$1.8 million in canned pork and beans. Agriculture Secretary Butz was on the company's board of directors at the time of his nomination.

The theory is that the purchases made by USDA will trickle down to the farmers, but

as Hamilton's report indicates, this is not the case. Vegetables used for processing (as opposed to the same vegetables produced to be sold fresh) and boilers are no longer produced by independent growers who, acting individually, occasionally create price depressing surpluses. Instead 95 percent of all vegetables grown for processing are produced under vertical integration. Boiler production is even more integrated. Only three percent of total national production is raised independently. "Production of other commodities purchased by USDA under surplus removal programs is becoming increasingly integrated as well. Vertical integration in the production of every commodity the programs handle (except potatoes and dried peas and beans) increased from 1960 to 1971."

The study adds, "Unless USDA buys from cooperatives which have vertically integrated from farming into processing, financial ripples from the money spent may never reach the farmer. In the long run, very little of the money USDA spend on surplus removal and school lunch purchases get there. Just as the farm-retail spread accounts for most of the consumer food dollar, the farm-processor spread accounts for most of the money USDA spends in these programs. In fiscal year 1971, USDA paid an average price of 11.5 cents per pound for canned corn purchased under Section 32 (one of the programs studied). During the 1970 season, the average price of corn for canning received by farmers was 1.2 cents per pound. Of the \$1.1 million USDA spent on corn under Section 32, only \$11,084 or 10.4 percent, ended up in the producers hands. The rest went for transportation, processing costs, processor's margins and other refinements.

TAXES CONT'D

a hoary economist or two, and call the case closed.

But it isn't. Times have changed since the early difficulties with this tax. Enforcement tools are at hand today that just didn't exist before. In 1962, for example, Congress beefed up the income tax laws so that the IRS now gets the name of every person who receives over \$10 in interest or dividends, from the company paying them. In addition, a recent court decision held it a crime for a taxpayer to falsely state the source of his income on IRS returns. So in most cases, if a taxpayer gets income from intangible property, the IRS knows. And under federal law the IRS can share this information with the states.

So the old claim that the states don't have the information to enforce an intangibles tax just doesn't wash - especially if they tax the income from this property, as reported to the IRS, instead of the property's value.

Widows and Orphans

Opponents actually claim that a tax on intangibles would oppress the poor and needy. They conjure up scenes of shivering widows, orphans, and old people clipping coupons each

month to buy their stale bread and second-hand clothes.

This is nonsense. Studies show that owners of intangible wealth are much more likely to shop at Tiffany's and Neiman Marcus than at the Salvation Army Store. A study for the Cambridge Institute, for example, showed that in 1962 the richest 1% of the population owned 62% of all publicly-held corporate stock, and the richest 5% had 86%. James D. Smith of Pennsylvania State University estimates that the richest 1% own 25% or more of all personal property and financial assets - about \$670,000 each!

Not only is intangible property the property of the rich. And not only does it get off easy under the property tax. Uncle Sam treats it with special favor as well. For example, the first \$100 in dividends are tax-exempt. "Capital gains" rates are about one-half of those on wages and salaries. So it hardly seems unfair to ask the very-well-off

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Impact of a 10% Tax on Income From Intangible Property

Taxes in Selected States 1971-1972

State	Yield of Investment Tax (millions)	% Reduction in Current Property Tax (if expenditures held constant)
Cal.	1,342.2	22%
Fla.	482.7	46%
N.Y.	1,772.0	36%
S.C.	53.5	32%
Mich.	388.3	19%
Del.	105.7	100%

Computed by Prof. Lester B. Snyder,
University of Connecticut Law School

to pick up a little of the burden from the homeowner and renter.

And if anyone - such as the elderly - were hit too hard, we could solve that problem as we usually do (at least in theory): with proper exemptions, deductions, and/or credits. We need not let rich tax-avoiders hide behind a trumped-up throng of widows and orphans.

Double Taxation

Intangibles-tax opponents faithfully drag out an old economic saw called "double taxa-

tion." They say intangible property just stands for other property; a stock certificate, for example, just stands for corporate property which presumably is already taxed. So to tax the stock, they claim, is to tax the same property twice.

The first, and perhaps best response is "So what?" Almost everyone pays double taxes. A wage earner is taxed when he earns money and taxed again when he spends it. Real estate owners pay taxes on the value of their property and on the income they make from it. Why should stock and bond owners get special treatment?

Actually, there wouldn't be that much "double taxation" anyway. Professor Snyder found there is about 80% more intangible property than there is property that is now taxed. So a tax on intangibles could be a double tax at most only about 20% of the time.

Why? There are several reasons. One is that not all the property "behind" intangible property is now taxed. The public property behind government bonds, for example, is tax-exempt.



And corporate stock gets its value not just from taxable property, but from assets like untaxed equipment and business "goodwill."

In some cases, double taxation could indeed be unjust, as when a farmer incorporates his farm and keeps the stock himself. These too we can cure with exemptions. We shouldn't let the wealthy hide behind poor farmers, any more than behind orphans and widows.

So Why Not An Intangibles Tax?

At least two plans have come forth during the past year, and both deserve close study. Professor Donald Hagman of the UCLA Law School suggests a federal tax on income-producing intangibles; the proceeds could help pay for revenue-sharing with the states. Professor Lester B. Snyder in Connecticut offers a plan in which the states would tax income from intangibles at a rate 8% higher than that on other income. This rate would amount to less than homeowners pay on the value of their homes. Yet the new revenue could reduce property taxes by about 1/3 nationwide. (See chart.) Both plans could be enforced with IRS data. And they could go far to solve the states' school finance problems.

Navy rainmaking

ERIC MANKIN

THE weather of an entire Southern California county is being used as a guinea pig to test Navy rainmaking devices.

Working under a contract with the U.S. Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, Calif., a company called North American Weather Consultants has been carrying out tests of "precipitation modification devices" in Santa Barbara County for at least four years — tests which they plan to continue this winter.

The tests involve the dispersal of the chemical silver iodide from "fusees" which burn, sending the silver compound in the form of finely dispersed smoke particles into selected cloud formations. The silver provides nuclei around which raindrops condense. According to a North American spokesman, under appropriate conditions use of the fusees increases rainfall by some 50 per cent.

No control over the project is exercised by the residents of Santa Barbara County, a resort area which has suffered over \$20 million in flood damages over the past three years. The only civilian regulation of the project currently in force is that imposed by the California Department of Water Resources, which issues licenses for rainmaking attempts in the state.

Under California law, licensees must publish a "notice of intention" prior to beginning rainmaking operations and file a report on operations immediately after rainmaking attempts

are concluded. However, state law contains no provision for public hearings or other means by which citizens might express their reactions to proposed rainmaking projects. "If someone objected," a state official said, "they would have to file a suit. The state does not have any set procedure."

According to John Thompson, who is directing the Navy project for North American,

Too bright?

A growing number of ecologically oriented architects and engineers believe lights are too bright in the U.S. They contend lighting standards have been set at artificially high levels because of pressure by utility and lighting industry companies who profit off the wasteful expenditure of energy. One architect, interviewed by the Wall Street Journal, claims lighting levels could be reduced as much as 50 percent "without threat of damage and that performance in school or on the job has never been shown to benefit directly from high levels of illumination." Critics of excessive lighting in this country compare the 70 foot-candle (one foot-candle equals the light intensity of a standard candle at a distance of one foot) lighting standard in U.S. schools to the 10 foot-candle standard in Britain.

Proponents of lower illumination levels assert that they would alleviate the national electric power shortage, conserve natural resources, and save Americans \$3.5 billion a year in light bills.

MARTY SCHIFFENBAUER/AFS

the Santa Barbara tests have "no military applications, as such." China Lake Naval Weapons Center "Just happens to be where this research is done. If you're thinking in terms of military applications, there are none as far as I know."

Senator Caliborne Pell of Rhode Island has charged, however, that U.S. forces in Indochina have engaged in rainmaking over Vietnam, both to clear target areas of clouds for later bombing and also — it is charged — to flood areas, in combination with bombing and weakening of the North Vietnamese dike system. Asked about this by a reporter, Thompson replied, "If you estimate the amount of damage done by impeding someone's transportation (by flooding) as opposed to blowing them up, or burning them up, I don't think it's so immoral."

The project director denied that there was any connection between Navy-financed rainmaking activities and the disastrous Santa Barbara floods of 1969 and 1971. In 1968, he acknowledged, cloud seeding operations were carried on in the months before the January, 1969 overflow, "but when it became apparent that there would be problems, we ceased operations. The watershed was completely saturated; the one thing the area didn't need was more rain."

Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin recently attempted to write into this year's military procurement authorization a provision against "the dissemination of equipment or instructions, or the procuring of agents for starting firestorms, or using weather modification as a weapon of war."

The Nelson provisions were eliminated in conference with the House of Representatives, when the House conferees objected that "time was not available to gather information to evaluate the effects such an amendment might have on Department of Defense operations" — an objection some legislative observers took as an indication that rainmaking remains part of the American arsenal in Asia. — AFS

DAY CARE CONT'D

someplace else and call for them every day before and after work. The U.S. Maritime Commission agreed with Mr. Kaiser and built two large modernly-equipped nurseries for him at the Swan Island and Oregon shipyards."

The same article carefully concluded: "Whether or not this type of child care service holds any promise for the future is open to question. Because these are war times, it can be welcomed because of their rapidity and efficiency with which it can be got underway to meet two immediate needs: reducing absenteeism in the plants and releasing more women for war work."

But after the war the whole subject will have to be reconsidered. More weight can be given then to the argument that the young child's place is in the home with his mother."

With the war over, and the returning sold-

iers expecting jobs, the women workers who had helped "win the war" became a threat to big business's definition of full employment.

Just as the government had responded to industry's needs during the war by subsidizing day care, it now responded to the economy's need to replace women workers with men by withdrawing that support. Day care centers were closed down and women and children were forced back home, where, if Nixon has his way, they will remain.

In his speech "explaining" why he vetoed the bill which would have provided federally funded day care, he spoke of the preservation of the family. About how day care would "Sovietize" our children and that there was no proven need shown for day care.

Of course, he didn't lay out the real underlying reason for his veto: economics. When the economy needs women then women are encouraged to join the work force. In war time day care was provided so that women could be used as efficient and effective workers. Now with everyone running scared about the high rate of unemployment, Nixon works hard, using all the rhetoric at his disposal to encourage

women to stay at home. As long as they can be labeled "housewives," women do not get counted among the ranks of people looking for work and that keeps the unemployment rate down. That women may need and want to work is considered less important.

COMMUNITY PRESS SERVICE/LNS



UAW

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Putting skills to work

YOU belong to an organization which started out with good intentions, but you're bogged down. You don't know what to do. Where do you go? Right now, if you're a Capitol East organization the place to go is Christ Church Community Resources.

Several years ago Christ Church at 620 G Street, SE was known among community people as "the other Episcopal church." It was thought of as a conservative, mainly suburban-populated church with little tie to the community in which it had been located since Thomas Jefferson's day. It was considered a pretty historical landmark which happened to still hold services.

On the other hand, St. Mark's Church at 3rd and A, SE, an 1890's upstart, was considered the with-it, involved-with, swinging church. It still is, but Christ Church has gotten past the days when little old ladies were incensed with one minister who opened the church to the free community. As one 30-year-old member recently said: "I think Christ Church is a really good church because we're heterogeneous; not like St. Mark's where everyone thinks the same things."

Christ Church with its history, its small church building and its very mixed-age congregation will probably never be the avant-garde church that Saint Mark's Church is; but in the course of becoming more than an historical landmark Christ Church has had to find its place within the Capitol East community.

The Community Resources program began 16 months ago and now has more than 60 people enrolled in its voluntary "data bank." These volunteers consider themselves brokers and are experts in such areas as law, accounting, medicine, education, drugs, psychiatry, housing,

publicity, management, organizational development and government relations. They are available to community action and service groups, but limit their knowledge and advice to specific problems for specific lengths of time. They guarantee that they will not "take over" an organization nor will they allow their services to become "indispensable" to any group they assist. The volunteers work under a contract which clearly outlines the technical assistance needed, the type of voluntary work expected and the projected assistance completion data.

The brochure that advertises the program has been translated into Chinese and Spanish, and they wish to now expand the program beyond the Capitol East area. The program has been duplicated in Philadelphia and is being taken into consideration by cities as geographically diverse as Richmond, Virginia, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Hartford, Connecticut. The most recent contracts in Capitol East are with CECO, the Presbyterian Church, the Capitol East Children's Center and a newly formed day care center for infants on the Hill.

In addition the church keeps tabs on itself. A team of evaluators act as a committee to keep the church aware of the attitudes of community organizers and offers constructive criticism on how they are doing on their jobs.

The sixty some technical assistants in Christ Church's file, are primarily located in Capitol East but a significant number are neither members nor even residents of the city. St. Mark's is planning on surveying their members for possible volunteers to add to the data bank.

Anyone who wishes further information should contact Roxanne LaFaye, Coordinator at 546-9738 or 547-9300. — JEAN LEWTON

Jail hearings

On Nov. 21 at 2 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Carlton Veazey's Public Safety Committee will hold a public hearing to examine and determine the city's policies towards its Correctional Institutions. The hearing will focus on the development of rules and regulations governing the Department of Corrections.

Persons wishing to testify should contact Linda Henry at 629-3806 by 5 p.m. Nov. 17. Copies of four proposed rules are available upon request.

NEW ZONING RULES PROPOSED

The District Zoning Commission will meet at 10 a.m., Nov. 15 in Room 500 of the District Building to consider a change in the zoning laws. "The proposed changes would remove the requirement that the ground floor of buildings constructed in a C-2-B district be occupied by commercial uses. The changes would allow for the option of having commercial or residential uses on the ground floor."

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES HEARINGS RESCHEDULED

Dr. Henry S. Robinson, Jr., chairman of the Health, Welfare and Aging Committee has rescheduled public hearings which would provide licensing standards for residential health care facilities. These hearings will now be held on Nov. 17 at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in room 500 at the District Building. Persons wishing to testify should contact Ms. Raynell Murphey at 629-3806 or 638-2224 by noon Nov. 16.

DRAFT COUNSELING COURSE

The Washington Area Draft Information Clearinghouse will offer a Draft Counseling course on Nov. 11 and 12. Both courses together constitute a course for new counselors. Info: 234-2000.

YIPPIES' CONGRESS

The Youth International Party will hold a national congress in Columbus Thanksgiving weekend to make plans for the Inauguration. Info: Steve Conliff, Columbus YIP, 1446 Hunter St., Columbus, Ohio 43201 or (614) 292-3678.

CAPITOL HILL BAZAAR

The Methodist Women United of the Capitol Hill Methodist Church at 4th and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE will hold their annual bazaar Nov. 11 from 10 to 4. Included with the usual hand-crafts and food are handmade quilts, creches, handpainted china, and U.S. commemoratives and foreign stamps. A pint-size boutique featuring items priced at \$2.00 and under will service young shoppers. Green tree tags will denote articles made entirely from natural or recycled materials. Snacks and lunch available. Info: Ruth Perez, 546-3395.

FILMS AT THE BIOGRAPH

The Washington Film Classroom is sponsoring a film series at the Biograph Theater, 2819 M Street, NW, on Saturdays at 10 a.m. for an admission cost of only 50¢. On Nov. 11, *The Organizer*; Nov. 18, *Labor History Films*; Dec. 2 *Come Back Africa*; Dec. 9 *Peasants of the Second Fortress*; and Dec. 16 *Memories of Underdevelopment*. Info: 783-7079.

New coffeehouse

St. Anthony's Church at 12th and Lawrence Streets, NE is the site of the recently opened Good News Coffeehouse. It is open each Saturday evening from 8:30 until 12:30 with no admission charge and free refreshments.

Each week the organizers put together a program that is both entertaining and informative. On Nov. 11, Father Richard McSorley, professor of nonviolence at Georgetown University will speak about the war in Vietnam and show slides depicting the effects of American bombing.

TAX RESISTORS MEETING

The Washington War Tax Resistance will hold a meeting Nov. 15 at 8 p.m. at their headquarters at William Penn House, 515 East Capitol Street. All those interested in tax resistance are encouraged to attend.

DAY CARE

D.C. EKNE, Inc. in cooperation with Marjorie Webster College is sponsoring a Weekend Workshop "Day Care - Focus on School Age Children" Nov. 10-12 at the college. Panelists include D.C. educators and representatives from the Department of Human Resources. Info: LU 2-7221.



Graphics on the Hill

THE Capitol East Printing Shop, located at 428 Eighth Street, SE, displays the myriad possibilities of the graphic arts. It is under the direction of Sister Mary Warther, who looks like any conservative lay working woman, more like a teacher than a graphics expert. The only cue one has to her order is her black headpiece. In business for a year and a half, she oversees a staff of four in the two story building. Above the noise of the two lithographic offset presses, she and her assistants in the non-profit business, help customers choose paper and color, type size, and style. Newsletters, Christmas cards, unique wedding announcements, brochures, tickets, programs, even small posters, all come out of the shop, which can make halftone prints, enlarge or reduce copy, collate and staple.

The least expensive printing is made from "camera ready" material and just run through the press. Plain letterhead stationary runs \$8.85 per thousand. Envelopes are \$17.50 per thousand. With special designs, the prices vary. For a thousand four-page newsletters: \$25.80, two hundred about \$11. An 8 x 11 resume is \$3 for a hundred and \$5.60 for five hundred. A thousand business cards cost \$15. To make halftone prints: \$5, to have them design a letterhead: \$20, different colored inks: \$5 extra.

For more specialized work, Sister Mary has a wide range of colored papers in different qualities, and many colors of ink. What is not on hand can be ordered. Her store also serves as a retail outlet for specialized printing needs, much as one would send Kodak prints through the local drugstore.

SORGHUM SUGAR MAKING DEMONSTRATION

The process of making molasses and syrups from sorghum cane will be demonstrated at the Oxon Hill Children's Farm on Saturday November 11. The demonstration will be in operation from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Oxon Hill Children's Farm is located off the Indian Head Highway exit of the Capitol Beltway.

UNITED BLACK FUND

The United Black Fund is in full swing, attempting to raise money for such organizations as Efforts for Ex-Convicts, Bonabond, Citywide Learning Center, Blackman's Development Center, RAP, Inc. and United Latins Inc. Contributions can be sent to the United Black Fund, c/o the Industrial Bank of Washington, 4812 Georgia Ave. NW.

METRO HEARING

Metro will hold a public hearing Nov. 28 on the Navy Yard station at Van Ness Elementary School, 4th and M Streets, SE at 7:30 p.m. Residents who are affected by the construction will be notified in writing.

NEWS RULES IN OFFING FOR CAR DEALERS

The City Council will hold hearings on Nov. 13 in the Council Chambers, Room 500 at

10 a.m. to receive public comment on a draft regulation to amend Title 5AA of the D.C. Register containing regulations governing the buying, selling and financing of motor vehicles.

Copies of the regulation may be obtained from Gwyn Y. Lee at 638-2223. Persons wishing to testify should call Ms. Lee by 5 p.m., Friday Nov. 10.

LETTUCE BOYCOTT NEEDS AUTO MECHANIC

The Farmworkers Lettuce Boycott desperately needs a reliable auto mechanic to do work on a '66 VW, a '69 Opel and a '66 Mustang. Call 587-0510 and ask for Ramon Romero.

ORNETTE COLEMAN TO APPEAR AT SMITHSONIAN

Ornette Coleman and his quartet will appear at the Smithsonian's Museum of Natural History auditorium Nov. 12 at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$4.50. Info: 381-5395.

Tutors needed

The D.C. Cooperative Extension Service of Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute has launched a massive tutorial program in D.C. schools. The program has been developed in cooperation with the D.C. public school system and several federal government agencies.

Tutors work under the supervision of school personnel in schools and community centers. The program has begun with schools in the near Northeast and near Southeast areas of the city, including Eastern High, Hine and Stuart Junior Highs and several elementary schools. It will be expanded to other schools as additional tutors join the program.

Most tutors work with children in reading, English and math, but tutors are being sought in other subjects as well, according to Thor-nell K. Page, director of the Community Resource Development Unit at FCC.

The program is still seeking adults who wish to participate. Contact Russell Gaskins at 727-2002 for further information. "We feel that we have an enormous resource in Government employees and employees of other large programs in the area," Mr. Page said. "We are hoping that large numbers of employees will make a commitment of a few hours a week to work with children and that their agencies will support their efforts by providing release time."

GO NUDE

If you sleep in the nude, or enjoy skin-dipping, or enjoy being in the nude at other times, you are invited to join a Tuesday night rap session on nudity at the Metropolitan Community Church rectory at 705 7th Street, SE. The sessions will culminate in a weekend workshop on nudity November 18. Info: from 6 to 10 p.m., 547-2773.

FEDERAL "AFTER-HOURS" EDUCATION PROGRAM

More than 100 college-level courses are offered to civilian, military and interested persons in 23 downtown Federal buildings in the District of Columbia this Spring through the Federal After-Hours Education Program. For further information regarding the Spring semester, contact Robert W. Stewart, Jr., Field Representative, College of General Studies, George Washington University, 676-7018.

FALL BAZAAR

St. George's Episcopal Church at 160 U Street, NW is holding a bazaar, Nov. 11 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. The benefit for the church and the community youth features a ham dinner, flower mart, jewelry boutique, black art, white elephant sale, country store needlepoint, African imports, baked goods, and door prizes among others. Info: Elaine Simons 526-4869.

BICYCLE THEFT AND BIKERS' RIGHTS

The City Council has decided to consider a proposal to make registration of bicycles mandatory to help with the problem of bicycle theft. In addition, they are thinking of establishing a regulation which would force owners and managers of commercial buildings to allow workers in their buildings to bring their bicycles into the building. It would also require owners of commercial buildings having 30,000 square feet or more of space to provide an area of bicycle storage upon the petition of five or more tenants.

Persons interested in commenting on the proposed regulations should write Edward B. Webb, Jr., Secretary to the Council, Room 509, District Building, 14th & E Streets, NW, DC 20004. Ask for hearings.

A petition is currently being circulated to request the City Council to enact bicycle-parking measures. Info: Washington Area Bicyclist Association, 483-1020 or Jacqueline McDaniel 737-4171, ext. 439.

OPERATION SANTA CLAUS

The D.C. Mental Health Association is soliciting 5,000 gifts for its 1972 Annual Christmas Drive. The gifts will be distributed among more than 3,000 patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital, patients convalescing in foster care homes and those in residence in the city's mental health centers. Info: Barbara Izaguirre, HO2-1122.

LOCKING UP LOCKSMITHS

The City Council will consider proposed licensing of District locksmiths and key duplicators on Nov. 10 at 10 a.m. in the City Council chambers, Room 500, in the District building.

On the tube

NOVEMBER 12

8:30 a.m. Rene Dubos, microbiologist, on "Speaking Freely." Channel 4.

11:00 a.m. Discussion of religious attitudes towards population growth on "Issues." Channel 4.

7:30 p.m. "Clerow Wilson and the Miracle of P.S. 14." Animated special about Filp Wilson's childhood trials, tribulations and triumphs based on characters he has created. Channel 4.

8:00 p.m. "Snoopy's International Ice Follies." Channel 4.

10:30 p.m. "The Lonely Crime, Part I" A documentary on the rape victim, the motivation of the rapist, and his subsequent treatment by society. On "Perspective," Channel 4.

NOVEMBER 13

9:00 a.m. "Movies" with Dustin Hoffman, Rex Reed, Judith Crist, William Friedkin, Eleanor Perry. On "Not for Women Only." Channel 4.

NOVEMBER 14

10: p.m. "America," written and narrated by Alistair Cooke. Comparison of early explorations by Spanish armies marching north from Mexico and French hunters and trappers traveling south from the northeast. Channel 4.

NOVEMBER 18

2:00 p.m. Black capitalism. Berkley Burrell and others, moderated by Joseph Paige of Federal City College. On "Topics" Channel 4.

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Zip _____

The official (for the tim

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METRO CONT'D

another to get out, what effect will this have on ridership? Another consideration, raised by a perhaps unduly paranoid city-dweller, is whether this system might not encourage subterranean muggings of little old ladies who have just received their computer passes from the devices. Will Metro have to hire guards to stand watch over their automatic vending machines?

The problem becomes even more compelling, when one learns that Metro hopes to adapt the system to buses. A little box will take your pass when you get on the bus and compute the fare when you get off. But these little boxes cost about \$7000 apiece and, according to Metro's ebullient director of community services, Cody Pfanstiel, one of the main reasons bus fares won't go down right away is because Metro doesn't know how to deal with the problem. A further complication is the matter of where you buy your plastic passes to ride the bus. At L'Enfant Plaza?

How will costs be controlled? The Metro is already the largest public works project in the world. Cost effectiveness is contrary to the whole spirit of Metro, a fact that has been comfortably obscured for the time being by Congress's willingness to underwrite the Metro bond issue and subsidize interest payments on it. But what if Metro's revenues are not as high as it expects and it begins to default on its loan? Will Congress prefer to bail it out or force Metro to raise fares? If past history is any guide, Congress will want to take what it can out of the riders' hides before coming to Metro's rescue.

Will the bus system serve the subway or will they be on an equal footing? The present DC Transit system could be subsidized for three quarters of a century on what it is costing to build Metro. Proving that the subway can work is the major business of the Metro staff and it is inevitable that the subway will not be allowed to suffer to provide better bus service. Pfanstiel maintains that in addition to feeder bus service there will be regular crosstown bus lines, both paralleling Metro routes and running into areas which the subway does not serve. But if ridership fails to meet expectations, what is Metro going to do? Shut down a subway line or kill bus routes?

If, as one might expect, the latter alternative is taken, it will mean an increase in multi-transfer trips: wait for a feeder bus, ride ten blocks to the subway station, wait for the subway, ride the subway to the area of one's destination, then wait again for another feeder bus. In short, it is hard to see the bus system not being subservient to the subway.



How will the fare system and routing affect low income riders? A 20¢ base fare sounds great, until one considers ridership patterns. Low income residents of the District are being steadily pushed across the Anacostia River; the major population increases in the past decade have been in Far Northeast and Southeast. Under a zone system, trans-Anacostians are at a disadvantage in moving about the city. A rider getting on at Alabama Avenue, for example, would only be able to get to the Cleveland Park station for the present fare of 40¢; a rider entering at Far Northeast's Deane Avenue could only go as far as Dupont Circle for the present fare.

Based on minutes of travel time, the fare structure seems reasonable. But inner city travel will take more time per mile than the longer, faster suburban commuter runs, thus on a per-mile basis it appears that many inner city riders will be paying more than suburbanites. For example one can go from Anacostia to Rockville for \$1.00, but your first 50¢ will only take you as far as Tenley Circle, about one-third the distance. Since a major portion of Metro's costs, such as depreciation of capital, are related more to distance than to travel time, the question should be raised as to whether Metro's planned fare structure for both subway and buses won't continue the present practice of inner city riders subsidizing suburban fares.

How will the wishes of riders, particularly those in the District, be treated by Metro? Metro says it is very desirous to hear from riders and potential riders. It is spending a large sum of money to conduct a survey of bus riders preparatory to adjusting routes. And the image projected by the agency is that the rider will be king.

Section 62a of the WMATA compact states that the board "shall not make or change any fare or rate, nor establish or abandon any service except after holding a public hearing." And Pfanstiel adds, "However, any jurisdiction can subsidize its people right down to zero. Thus reduced fares are a local option."

But hearings, good will and intentions don't hold down fares or costs or keep the buses running where they should. And the fact is that the suburban-dominated transit authority has ultimate, and largely unchecked, power to do whatever it wants. None of the members of its board are directly elected to run the re-

gional system, and in the case of D.C. representatives, they are not elected by anybody for anything. In its sphere of influence, the Metro board has more arbitrary power than the Commissioner, the NCPC, the RLA or the city council. It is a forerunner of the undemocratic supergovernment that is being foisted on city-dwellers and suburbanites alike. To assume, as Metro would like to, that DC residents are so glad to get rid of Chalk that anything Metro does will be as from a fairy godmother is to ignore the history not only of other transit systems, but public and private, but the short unhappy life of Metro itself. Metro's record in station location, black employment and unnecessary land seizures that ultimately will benefit large developers, gives little hope that we can count on Metro to take care of things for us.

The battle to end private control of local transit is over but the battle to ensure democratic community control of local transit has only just begun.

THE Marriott Corporation, its officers big fans of Richard Nixon, has been doing well. Sales for the year ending last July were \$423 million, up 20% from last year. The area-based corporation hasn't forgotten its home territory; business for Marriott is especially booming around here despite the setback in its attempt to build a gigantic amusement complex in Howard County. Indicative of the Marriott's local interest is the fact that a member of the family sits on the board of Downtown Progress. Here are some of Marriott's other activities in the Washington area:

Three Flight Kitchens

Four hotels (Twin Bridges, Key Bridges, Crystal City and Dulles) with a combined capacity of 1337.

Hogate's Restaurant

Port of Georgetown Restaurant

Fairfield Farm Kitchens: serving both Marriott facilities and manufacturer of food for external sale.

Nineteen Hot Shoppes

Six Pantry Houses

Thirty-two Jr. Hot Shoppes

Seventeen Hot Shoppe Cafeterias

Seven Big Boy Family Restaurants

Eleven Roy Rogers Family Restaurants

A planned "dinner house"

Several planned Farrell Ice Cream Parlors

Contract for school lunches in DC
Meals for Auto Train

Incidentally, the Marriott Corporation holds its annual meeting at 10 a.m. on Nov. 21 at the Tysons I Theater in the Tysons Corner Shopping Center.

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ARTS & CRAFTS

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PEOPLE'S BRAINS are being cut apart! First wave of brain mutilations (lobotomies & psychosurgeries) took about 50,000 Americans. Lobotomies and psychosurgery are again starting to be done on large scale. Target groups this time include inmates in some hospitals and hyperactive children as young as age 4. People interested in working to stop lobotomies & psychosurgery can call Robert Leisinger, 462-3704.

BUSTED FOR (CRIME?) of marijuana. Am white, 24, Sagittarius & lonely. If your week has room for a letter to me, please write. All letters answered. Wayne Lassell. B-30514. P.O. Box 441, Palm Hall Cell 2-33, Chino, CA. 91710.

WANTED: Locations for pinball or juke boxes. 429-9144.

GARAGE and Bake Sale. Nov. 11, 611 E Steet SE from 10 to 6. From 25 families: furniture, books, bric-a-brac, clothes, baby items. Benefit Children's Free Community.

FILMS

'Savage Messiah'
'Pulp'

JOEL E. SIEGEL

IT'S hardly praise to call *Savage Messiah* Ken Russell's best film since *Women In Love* because his intervening efforts — the ghastly trio of *The Music Lovers*, *The Devils* and *The Boy Friend* — would make even *Reefer Madness* seem tasteful and intelligently restrained. For the first hour, *Savage Messiah* (a bad and misleading title) gives one hope that Russell has finally been able to rein in his extravagantly trashy sensibility and settle down to simple, affecting moviemaking. The film, based upon H.S. Ede's novel, tells of the unorthodox love of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, the Vorticist painter-sculptor who was killed at 23, in World War One, and Sophie Brzeska, an older, embittered Polish woman with literary ambitions. Although Sophie was hardly inexperienced, the relationship remained torturedly platonic, partly because of Sophie's unhappy sexual past and partly because of her maternal respect for Henri's talent. Russell's precious work has revealed an almost smothering disgust with sexuality, and so the sexless basis of this particular love story keeps the lid on his more wretched excesses. Indeed, I suspect that he treats these characters respectfully because they never indulge in anything as nasty as screwing. Also, and this is one of the film's weaknesses, he likes them because they are pre-hippies, filled with admirable anti-war and anti-conformist attitudes — historically misplaced harbingers of now.

The great English stage and television actress, Dorothy Tutin, makes a rare and memorable screen appearance as Sophie. To the extent that she is allowed to control her own work, she is exceptional. Alas, like all Russell movies, *Savage Messiah* is designed as a series of hyped-up, sock-it-to-em, t.v. commercial-like vignettes played at the upper levels of hysteria. A masterful actress like Miss Tutin requires both time and space to create and develop a character and Russell's direction, with its hit-and-run tactics, often forces her to push too hard, to start a scene in high gear instead of gradually shifting up to high. Scott Antony makes an impressive

screen debut as Henri. Not only is Antony an actor of unusual range and presence, he is blessed with a fine movie face — handsome but just a bit funny around the edges. With these two excellent actors (sometimes well directed, to give the devil his due) excitingly interacting in both calm and stormy love scenes and charmingly spirited debates about art and life, *Savage Messiah* has no trouble holding our interest.

Unfortunately, after a good opening hour, Russell throws away the picture. As Henri's artistic success begins, out come the familiar Russell homosexuals lasciviously munching bananas, anachronistically quoted lyrics of Beatles songs and lots of mean-spirited stunts and lurid shock effects. Everything goes into the stew including a match joke stolen from *Godard's Masculine-Feminine*; feeling is replaced by gross caricature and foolish jokiness. Perhaps it is to Russell's credit that he never quite compromises his central characters, but he destroys the movie that encloses them and that proves fatal. Although the film ends with an old-fashioned epilogue showing Sophie wandering tearfully through a posthumous display of Henri's drawings and sculpture in a chic gallery, the corniness is a relief after all of the vulgar trickery.

By now, it's obvious that Russell's carefully cultivated bad taste, his constant, camping refusal to commit himself to anything or anybody in his movies, is part of an attempt to sustain a very trendy brand of coolness. He and his friend, screenwriter Christopher Logue, a British poet and playwright, seem terrified of risking failure so they present their material with such ambivalence that audiences can take it any way they choose — comically, seriously or even satirically. With such a fascinating, true story and such superb actors, not to mention the customarily expert Russell decors and camerawork, *Savage Messiah* could easily have been a classic movie. But Russell's willful vulgarity, perhaps best exemplified by the execrable manner in which he has directed Lindsay Kemp as Corky, the art dealer, reduces the movie to a smudged sidewalk drawing, the smeary cartoon of a masterpiece.

Pulp is a sort of rich cousin to *Gumshoe*, the Stephen Frears melancholy thriller-parody with Albert Finney, which made a quick stop at several remote neighborhood theatres earlier this year and promptly vanished. *Pulp*, written and directed by Mike Hodges and starring Michael Caine (the same team that produced last year's violent *Get Carter*) isn't as delicate or despairingly nostalgic as *Gumshoe*, but

it remains one of the more entertaining movies I've seen lately. Probably for this reason, it has been given a quick booking at some remote neighborhood theatres and will doubtless swiftly disappear too. *Pulp* is the kind of movie that needs a Georgetown opening and a fairly hip, urban audience to succeed. It's not exactly the thing for a night out in Arlandria. Which means that the people who would most enjoy *Pulp* will never get to see it and the audiences who can see *Pulp* will probably hate it. So much for movie exhibition.

Michael Caine, giving a very witty performance, plays Mickey King, a writer of trashy thrillers whose life suddenly becomes like one of his pulp novels and, as a result, nearly ends up as pulp himself. The film is really a grabbag of high and low comic conceits, with one of those impossibly elaborate plots that a team of codebreakers couldn't untangle. A gaggle of performers from Hollywood's past appear, impressively, in supporting roles. Mickey Rooney plays an aging, washed-up Hollywood actor with shocking autobiographical frankness. Lionel Stander, the gravel-voiced tough of so many movies, does his specialty once again. Most interesting to me was the reappearance of Elizabeth Scott, the blonde, parched-voiced, predatory exotic of the Forties and early fifties. Despite a slightly mummified appearance and an unnecessarily small role, Miss Scott has managed to retain that weird aura which, like it or not, has never been duplicated.

I can't give *Pulp* strong recommendation because it never quite decides where it is going. There are parodic elements, with lots of references to Bogart and Raymond Chandler. There is considerable visual appeal, with some witty sight gags making full use of the Malta locations, stunningly captured by Ousama Rawi's light-drenched cinematography. There are even a few cynically serious, almost nihilistic touches, particularly at the end of the film when some rotten C.I.A. agents prevent all possibility of moral retribution. Although writer-director Hodges never quite decided what he was doing, nearly everything he tries is done freshly and with style. *Pulp*, despite its artistic confusion, is so much better than it might (or even should) have been. Ken Russell's chaotic clash of styles in *Savage Messiah* isn't artistic confusion but, instead, a kind of willful perversity which destroys the film. Which is a clumsy way of trying to say that although *Savage Messiah* is the better film, I think Hodges is the better director.

ART
Corcoran's outreach

ANDREA O. COHEN

NO one pretends that Washington's failure to provide its 94.9 percent black public school children with museum trips and adequate school art programs is responsible for the fact that 50 percent drop out before twelfth grade. But, David Stephens, who created and directed the Corcoran's Outreach Program (which reaches some 1,000 children) has observed that youngsters learn to perceive their world and themselves more clearly and critically through art projects, and to finish what they begin. He points out that the last is a milestone for many children who have never cared enough about any learning task to bother completing it, and adds, "It's a big step for a child to make the initial effort, and expose himself by communicating non-verbally." Stephens is using art as a tool to motivate children.

Although a full-time artist — who is having a one-man exhibit at the Jacob's Ladder Gallery through November 18 and has a piece on display at the Corcoran — Stephens' purpose in teaching children and training teachers is not to produce great artists but able human-beings. He regards art not as an end in itself, but a means to function more thoroughly and fruitfully in a world that has a lot more to it than paint.



When asked by Corcoran officials in 1969 how far \$25,000 would go to operate an "Outreach" program, Stephens replied, "nowhere." But he started working at the Corcoran soon afterward and transformed a program which was nonexistent except on press releases into one respected not only by whites but blacks, many of whom share Stephens' view that store front neighborhood museums are "outhouses for the parent institution." They point out that the Smithsonian, for example, will spend more on one exhibition which draws few people, than it yearly puts into the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, which draws many.

Although headquarters for Stephens' program are in the Corcoran basement, it is financially independent of the Gallery. It operates on some \$150,000, all raised by Stephens from public and private funds, with \$100,000 coming from the National Capital Area Child Day Care Association, where he has launched an ambitious training program for child day care workers.

Stephens' success, and that of this twelve-person staff, lies in hard-nosed professional hustling, including writing proposals and requests, administering and organizing, while never losing the willingness and delicate touch to work with poor children right off 14th Street, "dealing out not down to them." Since the ultimate effects of his program are uncertain, Stephens puts great stress on the process of working.

A delight in process also dominates his studio work, where he gathers pieces of deep, dark colored vinyl and raw canvas and assembles them, with thousands of staples, into patchwork

(Please turn to page 19)

ART Equity show

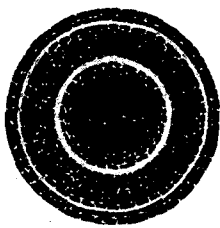
ANDREA O. COHEN

IF art critics are not shredding their files, many are publicly apologizing for what New York Times critic John Canaday has called "the pretentious twaddle" that has characterized much of art criticism during the last ten years. Hopefully, as recent art is re-evaluated and freed of narrow elitist prejudices, a re-appraisal will also be made of Washington art of the last decade. This would doubtless finally dispel that obvious piece of flummery which holds that the only art worth bothering with in Washington is hard-edged color field painting.

Testimony to the fact that Washington art includes ingredients other than the bars, stripes, chevrons and other insignia of the Color Schools, is found in the Washington Artists Equity Exhibit at the Corcoran Gallery through November 19. Artists Equity is a national, non-political, non-partisan organization, which was formed in 1947 to help professional artists resolve economic problems. According to Washington Chapter President, Marcella Comes, "the only collective identity of the 47 participants in this exhibit is their mutual desire to further their profession and earn respect for their professional achievements." Among the concrete achievements highlighted here are some which have so far received scant recognition. Moreover, the visitor to the Corcoran may overlook this show for the more flamboyant exhibition of tapestries by Sonia Delaunay or the lure of the second floor exhibition, "The Irish Imagination: 1959-1971." Those of us interested in Washington art, however, should give the Equity show closer attention, especially since it is the first group show of Washington artists to be shown at the Corcoran since 1967.

One's first impression here is of color, but not just the uniformly flat, unmodulated and pure color we associate with the Color School. Color is used here in as many ways as there are shades of difference between the exhibiting artists. Color is in the air in Washington, and is central to most everyone here who paints. Perhaps it's because the city is still full of open, unspoiled places, covered with trees and grass. Buildings are low. You can still see up to the sky. Or maybe color is in the air among painters just because, quite unconsciously, one absorbs it from another.

The only bonafide Color School artists among the exhibitors are printmaker Terry Parmelee and 78-year-old painter Alma Thomas, who had a retrospective exhibit at the Corcoran this fall after a solo show at the Whitney in New York last spring. Yet Ms. Thomas too is unorthodox. While accepting the principles of abstract painting, she has always used them to express the joy she derives from nature. She has never used masking tape, and puts on daubs of soft-edged, bright color in straight lines or a circle. Alma Thomas was the first graduate of Howard University's art department and taught art at Shaw Junior High for 38 years before retiring into painting full-time. Appropriately, she is represented in this show by a painting called "Springtime in Washington."



Alma Thomas



Nancy Cusick

A more ethereal gladness is expressed in Nancy Cusick's warm-colored figure-like forms, cut from thin layers of tissue, arranged to look as though gently floating.

"October Here" by Anson Campbell is beautiful, totally abstract and highly evocative. It conveys the delicacy and quiet glow of this most ephemeral of seasons. A subtle burnt sienna painting with darts of orange light and spurts of black, "October Here" is a deceptively simple-looking painting.

Clare Ferriter's painting "Cock Fight" shows a distant relationship to Anson Campbell's and is also very successful.

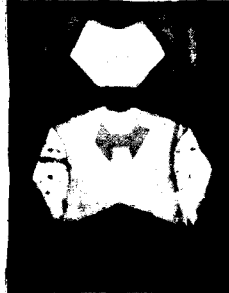
A sharp contrast is provided by the startling movement of Frank Bunts' op-colored paint-

ing on a metallic surface. Its patterns race about as one walks across the work, looking at it from different angles much as one would a piece of sculpture.

Jacob Kainen's latest work, as represented here, consists in truncated, fragmented and reduced figures. Geometric in shape, yet brushy and soft-edged, the forms are done in subtle colors, chosen for the feelings they convey, which in this painting, "The Warden," include entrapment.



Clare Ferriter



Jacob Kainen

James Twitty's "Barricade" also throws up visual and emotional barriers. But their presence is more illusive and mysterious than those suggested by "The Warden." Twitty has perfected a style which juxtaposes hard-edged, machine-cut, flat geometric shapes against a painterly background. The effect is somewhat surreal, and while highly competent now smacks slightly of the mechanical.

How different is Helen Rennie's "The Moors," done with the heavy and curving thick strokes we still associate with abstract expressionism. As the old saw has it, this painting "looks like nothing much" until one steps away from it. But it has been thoroughly thought out to give a rich and solid, brooding yet unmenacing sense of the moors. A fine painting.



James Twitty



Helen Rennie

Prentiss Taylor's "Les Beaux From the East," a carefully planned black and white ink painting, also has a concrete sense of place. It derives its brisk sense of movement from a juxtaposition of light and dark tone, flat and curved planes, and horizontal-vertical and diagonal lines.

Among the realists is Robert Gates, whose very beautiful "Still-Life with Plant" was especially painted for this show. There is a crispness about the mosaic-stroked, bright-colored table cloth in the foreground, as well as the sharply etched leaves of the geranium plant curving upward toward a single blossom. But there are no uncomfortable sharp edges in this complex, lively, yet very serene composition.

The same might be said of Marcella Comes' "Claire at the Window," whose excellence derives from its human quality as well as its sensitive rendering of the subtle changes in texture and tone created by different degrees of light.

Peter Burzenos is a young and new exhibitor whose "Still Life '71" shows a solid sense of the art, and a distant relationship to the work of Robert Gates. But masses are rounder, and there is more modelling here.



Marcella Comes



Peter Burzenos

In John Winslow's "Children and Chairs," on the other hand, modelling has been all but eliminated, edges are harder than in his earlier work, and colors are brighter and more outrageous. Winslow's complex paintings use new ideas about color and surfaces, while retaining respect for age-old criteria for good painting.

So does Pat Barron's "Tom at Lenny's." But this is a satiric piece, which catches one moment of time, instead of freezing time as does Winslow. Barron applies paint in unmodulated flat areas, which gives her painting a feeling similar to that suggested by a photographic negative.

Have you heard? There is superb sculpture being made in Washington. For example: husband and wife team, Berthold and Slaithong Schmutzhart, Harvey Moore, Leonard Cave and William Calfee.

Berthold Schmutzhart's "Observer" is a satiric piece made of wood, reminiscent of a folk-art Daumier. With head and hands carved in lighter colored wood than the torso, the piece takes advantage of the striations, textures and colors of wood. There is knowledge, whimsy and a delightful sense of humor here.

The same is true of the work of Slaithong Schmutzhart. Her welded metal "Bird" is a friendly, clumsy thing walking there on its toe-nails, looking sideways, heading forward and not falling even a little. It has bolts for eyes, and is altogether a fine beast.



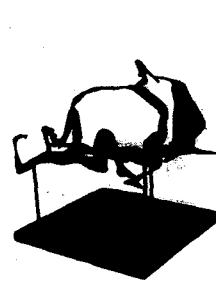
Berthold Schmutzhart



Slaithong Schmutzhart

More ephemeral and delicate is Harvey Moore's "Touch", two floating figures made of light-looking flat sheet metal. With its concave and curved hollow spaces, it reminds one vaguely of the work of another Moore, Henry.

William Calfee's bronze "Combat" also shows two figures, but unlike Moore's, and although they are not large, Calfee's have a monumental quality. They lock together swooping forward as though on wings. Into battle? For the Lord?



Harvey Moore



William Calfee

Leonard Cave's "Winged Form No. 1" is a large bird-like presence made of laminated, smooth-textured wood. The form also resembles a totemic crucifix and evokes mixed feelings of the primitive and the highly sophisticated. It is a very successful and powerful piece.



Leonard Cave

The 47 works in the exhibit will tour nine Southeastern museums during 1973 and were selected by Dr. John Craft, Director of the Columbia (S. Carolina) Museum of Art. Opening simultaneously with the Irish Exhibit at the Corcoran, the Equity show would also seem to mark a change of emphasis at the Corcoran. Both exhibits are eclectic and show Washington things it hasn't seen before. Gene Baro is personally responsible for the successful arrangement of the Equity exhibit and is to be congratulated.

CHORAL ARTS SOCIETY SUBSCRIPTION SERIES

The Choral Arts Society of Washington announces its first season subscription series in the Kennedy Center Concert Hall beginning Nov. 20. There will be four programs. The opening concert will be Handel's "Dixit Dominus," followed by Poulenc's "Organ Concerto in G Minor" and Leonard Bernstein's "Chichester Psalms." Subscriptions can now be ordered at a 20% discount. Call 244-3669.

AMERICAN PIECED QUILTS EXHIBITION

Forty-five pieced quilts, most of them from the 19th century, showing the artistry and beauty of this again-popular folk craft will be exhibited at the Renwick Gallery through January 7th.

OPENING CONCERT AT MARYLAND UNIVERSITY

The University of Maryland Symphony Orchestra's first concert of the season will be presented Nov. 16 at 8:15 p.m. in Tawe's Theatre. Conducted by William Hudson, it will include work by Bartok, Brahms and Wagner. 454-2501.



Choral Arts Society rehearsing Bernstein's "Chichester Psalms."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH ORGAN CONCERTS

Organist, Joseph Miranda will play Buxtehude, Walther and Bach at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square Nov. 8 at 12:10 p.m. St. John's Choir will perform Vaughan Williams and Herbert Howells on Nov. 14 at 8:30 p.m. Toni Wilkswo, organist, will play Clerambault and Alain Nov. 15 at 12:10 p.m.

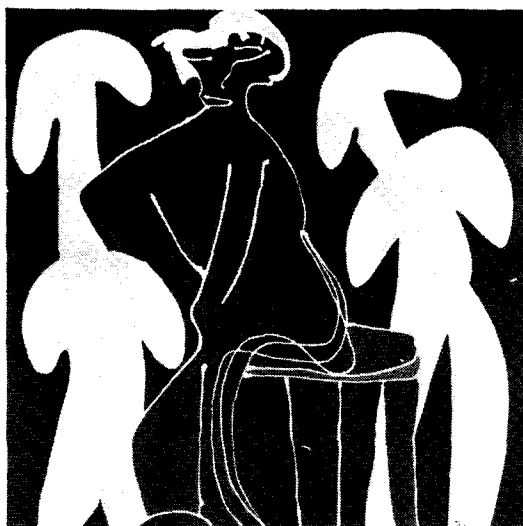
GINSBERG READS POETRY

Allen Ginsberg will read from his poetry in the Baird Auditorium of the Museum of Natural History on Nov. 17 at 8:30 p.m. For tickets call 381-5157.

NOTES ON THE ARTS



Angelo Hodick at the Jefferson Place.



Harriet Lesser at Talking of Michelangelo-photo by M. Shapiro

ART SHOWS

Angelo Hodick and Roy Slade at the Jefferson Place through Nov. 18. . .David Stephens at Jacob's Ladder through Nov. 15. . .Edith Martin and Henry Marshall at the Smith-Mason through Nov. 30. . .Pottery by URS, constructions by Ann Miciotto at the Emerson, McLean, Va. through Nov. 29. . .Landscape Club of Washington at the Hodges, Alexandria, through November. . .Michael Clark at the Pyramid through Nov. 25. . .Pat Barron at the Studio through Nov. 11. . .Artists Equity show at the Corcoran through Nov. 19. . . "African Art in Washington Collections" at the Museum of African Art, indefinitely. . .A retrospective exhibition of paintings by Ben Summerford through Nov. 26. . .Paintings by Harriet Lesser and pottery by Laurie Schmidt at Talking of Michelangelo through Nov. 25.

THEATRE

"The Hostage" at Kreeger through Dec. 10, 638-6700. . . "The Foursome" at Arena through Dec. 10. . . "The Rapists" through Dec. 3 at the Washington Theater Club, 466-8860. . . "Godspell" at Fords, 347-6260. . . "Imanmu" by the Black Repertory Theater at the Last Colony Theater, 291-2877. . . "A Tenth of an Inch Makes a Difference" through Nov. 19 at Back Alley, 723-2040. . . "Antigone," performed in the language of signs, at Gallaudet College, Nov. 10, 11, 17 and 18th.

PLAYWRIGHTS' THEATRE OPENS SEASON

The Playwrights' Theatre of Washington opens its production series Nov. 16 and its first season in Washington. Devoted to American plays and playwrights, and produced by the non-profit American Society of Theatre Arts, it will perform in the ASTA facility, 1724 20th Street, NW. Included in the November bill are two serious pieces, "Chant de la Joie" by George Beare and "Words and Letters" by Harry Bagdasarian; and two comedies, "The Retard" by John Gillis and "Medium Pizza with Mushrooms" by Eric McFarland. Info: 927-0314 or 8647833.

DANCE PERFORMANCES

The DC Black Repertory Company opens Nov. 10th at the Last Colony Theatre, 4935 Georgia Avenue, NW and will continue weekends through Nov. 25th. Friday and Saturdays at 8:30 and Sundays at 7:30 p.m. 291-2877. . . The Washington Dance Theatre will present a children's performance at the Jewish Community Center, Rockville, Md., on Nov. 19 at 3:00 p.m.



Pat Barron at the Studio Gallery

ROCK Slade alive Cactus

GREG SHAW

I HAVEN'T been as excited about a new group in years as I am about Slade. After three number-one singles in England that went nowhere here on Cotillion, they switched to Polydor with another great one, "Take Me Back 'Ome." They've had two previous albums in this country, but *Slade Alive* (Polydor PD 5508) may be the one to make them in a big way. I hope so, because it's the best live album I've heard since the MC5's first, or maybe even *Five Live Yardbirds*.

What makes it great is that kinetics, the never-ending beat and tightly energetic playing that has made Slade famous as a dance band, and notorious in the eyes of some older reviewers as a group who plays much too loudly to suit them. They are loud, but not offensive. Their whole show, in fact, is aimed at making the audience feel good. Let loose and have a rocking good time.

In contrast to far too many groups of re-

cent years, Slade's music is not in the least blues-based, utilizes no horns or organs, and is remarkably close to the rock & roll basics as once observed by younger versions of the Rolling Stones, and other beloved British groups of yore. They seem conscious of their roots in that era too, from their selection of "Darling Be Home Soon" as the album's only slow number to the injunction to "do the Jerk."

If you like to rock, it's a safe bet that side two of this album will seldom leave your turntable. It opens with "Keep On Rocking," a pastiche of Chuck Berry and Little Richard themes, then stomps into "Get Down With It" and barely slows down before a rave-up "Born to Be Wild." Side one has a good closer in "Know Who You Are" and starts off well with Ten Years After's "Hear Me Calling." *Slade Alive* is my favorite album of the last three months or so.

CACTUS is a famous "get it on" boogie group composed of some ex-Vanilla Fudgers, and their albums have always been okay but without any real touches of brilliance. *'Ot 'N' Sweaty* (Atco 7011) contains one side of the same, albeit enlivened with a smooth rocker titled

"Underneath the Arches," but the other side, recorded live at the Mar Y Sol festival in Puerto Rico, is several cuts above their studio work. "Bad Mother Boogie" in particular has some great rocking moments, although "Our Lil Rock-N-Ross Thing" is nice too, again with roots in Chuck Berry. Is rock & roll coming back? Sure sounds that way.

The rest of the Mar Y Sol festival has been boiled down to two records (Atco 2-705) including something for everybody: Osibisa and Herbie Mann, B.B. King, the Allman Brothers, and Nitzinger. Jazz buffs will get off on the Mahavishnu Orchestra and rock lovers will be treated to Dr. John's fine "Wang Dang Dooble," and to cuts from John Baldry, Jonathan Edwards, Emerson Lake & Palmer, Cactus, as well as a "Looking for a Love" by the J. Geils Band.

It's a good, varied, well-paced album, and the best of the festival albums to date, including *Woodstock*. Not that it has more or better music, but it does seem to capture some of the feeling of the Puerto Rican setting, and strikes me as a more relaxed, listenable set. However you feel about live albums, this is a hard one not to like.

- AFS

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DRAMA Tenth of an Inch

SALLY CROWELL

IN *A Tenth of An Inch Makes the Difference*, currently at Back Alley Theatre, Rolf Forsberg introduces us to the cultures of the Golden Age of Ch'an Buddhism in China, Pre-Islamic India - 500 B.C. and Feudal Japan, and demonstrates that time is of no importance. Instead, if the journey through life is to be meaningful and the individual is to experience satori-enlightenment - he must not be in a hurry. As the character Bonzo says in *Kendo: The Way of the Sword*, "A pupil in such a hurry learns slowly..."

Satori is the goal of Zen and only through meditation, the study of koans and daily life can satori be experienced. Forsberg's plays seem to be dramatizations of studies in Zen Buddhism, and each has its unique realization to impart.

During the Prologue of the play, the author explores the philosophical concept of personal liberation, and as one of his learned characters discovers after years of introspection and meditation "...I am an ignorant man."

The second play, *Gotami The Frail*, is a test of endurance for the mother of a child bitten by a scorpion. She is advised by a master to search for a mustard seed to make her son well - the condition being that she not accept a token from a house where death has recently visited. Because, in her search, she finds death at every door she realizes that her son is truly dead and she places him on a funeral pyre. Two exceptional performances are given in this play by Renee Wolfe Johnson who is a memorable and

EGBERT SOUSE, who has been trying to exist recently on a diet of graham crackers, is ill. His column will be resumed upon his return.

AD RATES

TO reach a concerned, active audience of D.C. residents, try a low-cost ad in the D.C. Gazette.

COMMERCIAL RATES: \$3 a column inch, \$17 a eighth-page, \$34 a quarter page, \$65 a half page. Time discounts.

SPECIAL RATES FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS: \$1 a column inch, \$5.60 an eighth page, \$11.25 a quarter page, \$22.50 a half page and \$45 a page. Rates apply only to camera-ready copy.

PASTE-UP DIMENSIONS: one column: 4", two columns: 8 1/4", three columns: 12 1/2"

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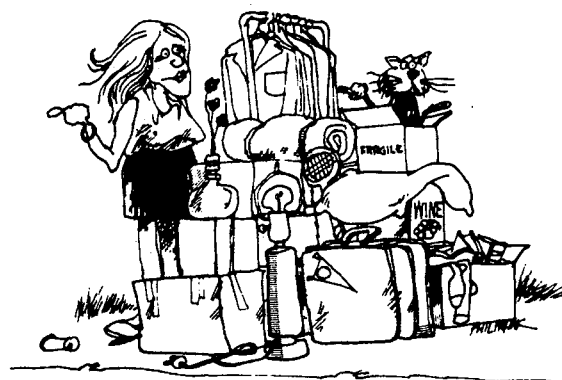
sensitive actress, appropriately cast as Gotami, and Kathy Ward who portrays the courtesan with a pathetic vulgarity that is remarkable.

In the last play *Kendo*, or *Way of the Sword* we see the humorous side of the search for enlightenment and perfection. In this play, Matajuro, splendidly played by Yardley Von, wants to be a master swordsman and asks to be the pupil of Master Bonzo. Bonzo agrees to be his master and proceeds to make a perfect fool out of him, beating him every chance he can get, thereby testing his endurance. When Matajuro proves he can withstand all the rigors of the test, he defeats Bonzo and takes his place as master swordsman.

Hank McCoy has choreographed some wonderful maneuvers for the actors, and the third play becomes as comic as the second play is tragic.

Unfortunately, Director John Wentworth still doesn't have an ensemble of actors at Back Alley that can sustain a level of performance that will eventually bring the whole evening together. While there are some strong individual actors in the group, there needs to be more strength in the supporting cast.

The present bill of one-acts will run week-ends through Nov. 19th.



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PRESENTS~

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Zoning hearing

There will be a hearing before the Board of Zoning Adjustment on Nov. 8 at 9 a.m. to hear a variety of cases including the following:

NORTH CENTRAL

11178. Benjabe Weldman wants to change his grocery store to a grocery store and delicatessen at 434 Shepherd NW.

UPPER NORTHEAST

11153. St. Anselm's Abbey School wants to build science labs and a lecture hall at 4501 S.D. Ave. NE.

11166. The Missionaries of the Holy Apostles want to establish a home for dependent boys at 1300 Newton NE.

11195. The Michigan Park Christian Church wants to establish a private primary and pre-school for approximately 60 children, ages 3-6, and 20 children, 6-10, at 1600 Taylor NE.

11000. There will be a rehearing on the application of Clerics of St. Viator Inc. for permission to establish a convalescent or nursing home at 1212 Otis NE, a R-1-B district.

FAR SE

11216. Richard Norair is asking for a variety of variances in order to construct row houses, a community center building, a swimming pool and recreation center, Wheeler Rd. and Alabama Ave. SE.

UPPER NORTHWEST

11176. Columbia Federal Savings and Loan wants to establish a parking lot for 5 years at 4301-05-09 Jennifer NW.

11183. Anita Eckels is seeking permission to change the use of 2461 Wisc. Ave. NW from motor vehicle sales to electronic equipment sales and service.

11185. The use of 2531 P NW would be changed from retail sales of used books, paintings, manuscripts etc. to an office under an appeal filed by Joseph R. and Harriett K. Sipper.

CAPITOL EAST

11194. James and Mercedes Finley want to establish a parking lot at 928 Md. Ave. NE.

DOWNTOWN

11233. Charles B. and M.A. Curtis are seeking permission to establish a branch bank and restaurant-carryout at 500 19th NW.

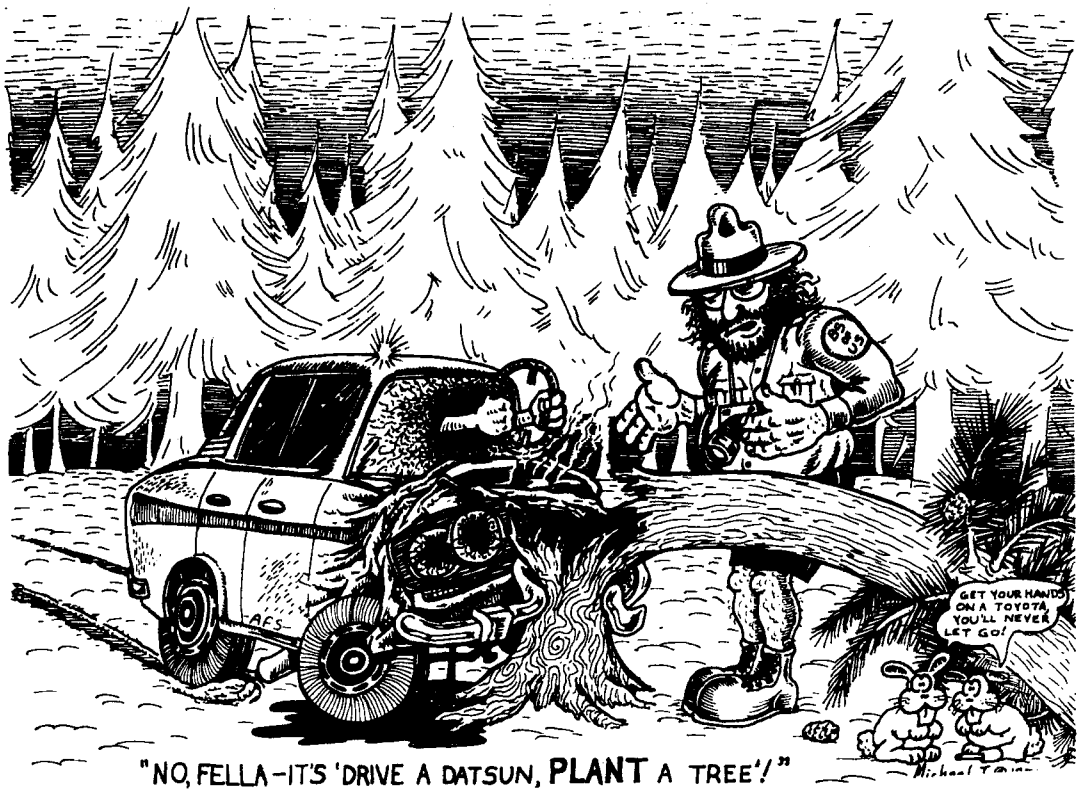
11245. Parking Management Inc. wants to erect a parking garage at 900 G NW.

11246. National Assn. of Home Builders wants permission to erect an office building for a non-profit organization at 15th & M NW.

GEORGETOWN

11242. H.M. Elwyn wants permission to change drug store and luncheonette at 1663 35th NW to a doctor's office.

The hearings will be held in room 500 of the District Building.



AN EVENING TO HONOR Julius Hobson

Because Julius Hobson is such a special human being; because he has made such an outstanding contribution to so many vital, progressive social causes--peace, civil liberties, human rights, quality education and equal opportunity; and because in making that contribution he has invariably demonstrated such a rare courage and unflinching commitment to principle, Julius' friends, supporters and admirers are joining together to honor him at a Testimonial event. The evening will be informal and relaxed with entertainment provided by Joan Baez and others with brief remarks by co-workers of Julius in his long and constant struggle for a better society.

NOV. 14, 1972

8:00 P.M. - 11:00 P.M.

Sheraton Park Hotel, Cotillion Room

MAIL TO AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR JULIUS HOBSON, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW (#1122) DC 20036

Please send me _____ tickets @ \$5.00 per ticket. Enclosed find my check for \$_____.

I cannot attend the November 14, 1972, Testimonial for Julius Hobson. Enclosed find my contribution of \$_____ in his honor.

NAME: _____ PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

HAPPENINGS CONT'D

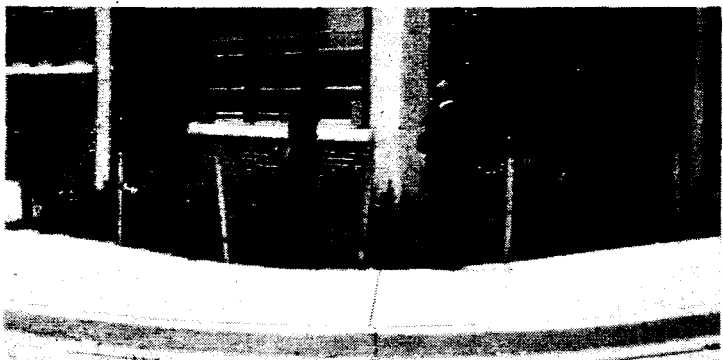
Persons wishing to testify should contact Nancy Brailsford at 629-2806 or 638-2223 by 5 p.m., Nov. 8. Written testimony should be sent to Edward B. Webb, Jr., Secretary to the Council.

METRO TO HOLD BUS HEARINGS

The first of two hearings on the transit authority's bus operations plans in the District of Columbia will be held Dec. 4, in the Departmental Auditorium, 13th and Constitution Avenue, NW at 7:30 p.m.

CHILDBIRTH CLASSES

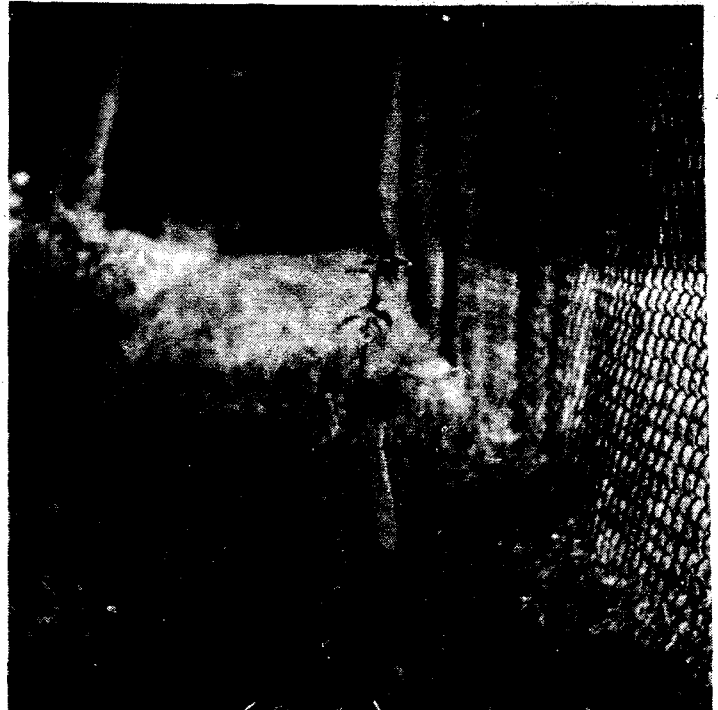
The Childbirth Education Association will hold a free class in prepared childbirth Nov. 21 at 8 p.m. at Blessed Sacrament School Auditorium, 5831 Chevy Chase Parkway, D.C. Info: 322-1555.



Some of the plantings done by students around seven recreation centers.



Plantings at the Washington Hilton Hotel.



One of 250 trees planted by students on the grounds of Francis Scott Key School.



On a street where there is little space and less greenery students at Thaddeus Stevens Elementary School replaced sidewalk bricks with flowers and trees.

LADYBIRD LIVES!

REMEMBER A FEW years back when her husband was pursuing defoliation abroad, Ms. Lyndon Johnson was pushing beautification at home? Ms. Johnson's gone, but here and there one finds reminders of the pastoral side of the Johnson family — from the Buchanan School Playground to Ladybird's Bidet, the floating fountain off Haine's Point. And, as the photographs of winners of the 1972 Beautification Awards illustrate, in scattered corners of the city — with efforts sometimes more brave than beautiful — the voice of the turtle can still be heard.

GRANDMA KLING'S RECIPES

ONCE a year at Christmas time Edith Martin and her husband Albert give a holiday party. Once you've been you always hope you'll be invited the next year; for Edith is, as one party-goer put it last year, "One hell of a cook."

If everyone who went to the party were to hold a round-table discussion of how they knew Edith, they would also know that not only does Edith cook superbly; but she's probably one of the most active women in Washington. She holds down a full-time job in the registrar's office of the National Collection of Fine Arts, is an artist and is an active member of the DC Arts Association, Contact Africa and Operation Heritage. Currently, she is exhibiting drawings in a group show at the Smith-Mason Gallery.

She has received an arts degree from American University and is pursuing a higher degree with three majors — photography, art and art history. Last spring, instead of taking a vacation, she travelled to London with other American University students and worked as a staff photographer for three weeks with The Daily Sketch, the Associated Press and the United Press.

Edith's seafood recipe will make three to four casseroles, and served with the other foods on her party menu will serve between 50 and 75 people. (The complete recipe given is for 8 people, followed by the quantity proportions.)

The evening starts with appetizers such

as breads and crackers, olives, pickles, canapes, smoked oysters, pickled herring, white and red caviar, Swedish meatballs (which can be made ahead and frozen) in a sour cream sauce, various cheeses, and sausages in a hot dip. The main meal is served around 11:30 p.m. and includes the casserole, a Smithfield ham, a tossed salad, a fruit bowl, a tomato aspic, a jellied chicken salad and rolls and breads.

SEAFOOD CASSEROLE

1/2 pound white fish fillet (haddock, flounder)
1/2 pound crab (deluxe)
1/4 pound scallops (chopped)
1/4 pound shrimp (fresh and chopped)
1-6 oz. can chunk tuna
1 green pepper (finely chopped)
1 pimento (finely chopped)
1 can pitted ripe olives (finely chopped)
1/2 medium onion (grated)
1/2 lemon (juice)
salt and pepper to taste
3/4 cups grated cheddar cheese
1/3 cup fine bread crumbs
1/2 teaspoon paprika.
2 cups milk
3 Tablespoons butter
3 Tablespoons flour.

Preheat Oven to 450 degrees.

Gently poach white fish in water until flakey. Cut in chunk size pieces and place in large mixing bowl. To this add the scallops, shrimp, tuna, crab chunks, green pepper, pimento, 3/4 of chopped olives, and onion. Over

this squeeze lemon juice and season with salt and pepper to taste. Put aside.

To make white sauce melt butter over low heat. Blend in flour. Slowly add milk, stirring until thoroughly blended. Turn heat to medium-low and add 1/2 cup grated cheese and stir until thickened and cheese is melted.

Add fish and vegetable ingredients to sauce and fold in gently until thoroughly combined. Sprinkle top with bread crumbs, remaining cheese and olives and paprika. Bake at 450 for 15 to 20 minutes until bubbly.

(The cost of the casserole is approximately \$7.00. However served with a tossed salad, a yellow vegetable, rolls and a fruit desert, the cost of a dinner for eight would only come to a little more than \$1.30 per person.)

Edith's quantity recipe is: 2 pounds crab, 1 pound scallops, 1 pound fresh shrimp or four cans; 2 medium-sized cans tuna, 1 pound white fish fillet, 3 or 4 green peppers, 2 or 3 pimentos, 2 or 3 cans ripe olives, 1 onion, juice of 1 lemon, 2 cups of cheddar cheese, 1 cup bread crumbs and 1 teaspoon paprika.

For desert Edith serves what looks like a very complicated calorie counter, but actually is very simple. Bake a packaged Betty Crocker or Swan's Down cake mix. Split each layer in half and spread all layers with a rum-flavored whipped cream, cover with lots of fresh coconut and stack together. The top and sides are then covered with whipped cream and plenty of coconut. Slice thinly. In addition she serves mints and fruits for the dieter.

PLANNING CONT'D

2. The zoning function should be transferred to the Mayor and Council with adjudication of cases by hearing officers. Having the City Council responsible for zoning matters would probably be a step forward, but only if the Council members were required to sit and listen to the cases in person. If they could duck personal responsibility by turning the cases over to a hearing officer, then matters would probably be worse than they are now. Of course, having the Council involved would only be a marginal improvement at best, until such time as it is an elected body.

3. "Citizen participation" should be clearly defined and made an integral part of the land development process (1) by creating a Citizen Advisory Board to advise the Department of Community Development and (2) by providing formal assistance to citizens participating in public hearings relating to planning, zoning and development. It's hard to believe that the commission thought the public would fall for this one — or do we have any choice? To see the absurdity of an appointed citizens advisory committee funneling and filtering public comment on proposed projects, one need only look at the composition of the Tucker Commission itself. Among the twenty-five members are:

Leo Bernstein, president of the D.C. National Bank, member of the boards of Downtown Progress, Board of Trade and Board of Realtors;

Henry Brock, member of the executive board of the Central Labor Council and vice president of the development-sustained laborers and home-carriers local;

A.J. Clark, president of George Hyman Construction Company and past president of the Construction Contractors Council;

True Davis, president of the National Bank of Washington;

Clarence Dodge Jr., chairman of the board of Weaver Brothers, Realtors, and member of the boards of the National Savings and Trust and Interstate Building Association, and trustee of the Mortgage Investors of Washington;

Elmer Klavens, remodeling consultant;

Walter Lewis, Howard School of Architecture, and housing and zoning consultant to the District government;

R. Robert Linowes, senior partner, Linowes and Blocher and a bigtime zoning lawyer;

Arthur Cotton Moore, architect and planner, currently working on Inland Steel's Georgetown waterfront project;

Elwood Quesada, president L'Enfant Plaza Corp., National Bank of Washington director;

Foster Shannon, president, Shannon and Luchs Realty Company;

Robert Smith, president, Charles E. Smith Construction Company;

John Thomson, president ViJohn Realty Company;

Larry Williams, general counsel of Uptown Business and Professional Association.

That leaves less than half the seats for persons without a direct vested interest in development and many of those were filled with spongy liberals and whatever-you-say community types. In fact, the only member to file a minority report to the commission's findings was Jimmy Muscatello, the doughty tailor about to be kicked out of downtown by either urban renewal or the Pennsylvania Avenue plan, whichever gets him first.

Such is the nature of citizen advisory groups appointed by the District Building these days. But just to make sure nothing goes wrong, the Tucker Commission proposes a further control. The citizens group would have "small professional staff, consisting of both planners and lawyers, who could provide technical and legal advice to the Board. The members of this staff would be regular District employees, appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council, but reporting directly to the Board." In addition, citizen groups contemplating action against the city's planning arm would be provided with a "citizens zoning counsel" — once again appointed by the Commissioner, to keep things moving.

Under the proposed system, groups like Model Cities Commission would be downgraded and forced to do their business through the hand-picked citizens advisory group.

Says the report: "The question is how to provide a structure for public decision making that will effectively balance the interests of developers, specific citizen groups, and the public at large." The phrase has a Nixonian tone; you never take away people's rights anymore, you only "balance" them. The Tucker Commission, through centralization and control and in the name of balancing interests, would limit

still further the minimal powers of citizens in planning.

A few more quotes from the report give a sense of the commission's insensibility:

"The right of 'citizen participation,' as such, clearly does not extend to private development plans executed by private developers in accordance with existing permissible land uses."

"All such 'public decisions' (including, of course, those involving the assembly and taking of land for public purposes) must be reserved for public authorities, not to be delegated to citizens groups."

"The major reason why the public decision-making power cannot be delegated to self-appointed citizen groups is the difficulty of defining representation. Who speaks for whom? Who really represents the overall interests of residents in a neighborhood? Are self-created groups representative of such overall interests?"

Having rigged the nature of citizen participation, the commission throws in one additional caveat: "The opportunity to participate early must be coupled with a timetable leading to reasonably speedy final public decisions." The commission obviously prefers a little participation early than a lot late.

4. A new post of "Development Coordinator" should be created within the office of the Mayor. We nominate James Bank. He'd be least likely to do anything with it.

5. An assistant Corporation Counsel for Community Development should be appointed to provide legal advice on all planning, zoning, renewal housing and development issues. They'll need more than one at the rate the citizen law suits are coming in these days.

6. A Public Development Corporation would be created. This could either be a good or bad thing, depending upon its structure. Most proposals, including that of Walter Fauntroy and the New York State corporation, suffer from three basic failings: 1) they are undemocratically controlled; 2) they concentrate wealth and land rather than redistributing it; and 3) they take land improperly by eminent domain. The commission report, in one of its few bright spots, does say that such a corporation should not have the power of eminent domain, but otherwise indications are that the proposed corporation would serve the developers more than it would the people.

8. Procedures for correlating urban renewal controls with zoning controls and street and alley closing should be established. To speed things just a little more, hearings on street and alley closings in urban renewal areas would be eliminated. One more chance for the citizen knocked out.

9. The need for home rule and structural

THE Housing and Urban Development Committee will hold a public hearing to receive public comment on the report of the Special Citizens Advisory Commission on Urban Renewal and those portions of the report of the Nelsen Commission which deal with planning, zoning, housing, and urban renewal in the District of Columbia. The hearing will be held at 10:00 a.m., and 7:30 p.m., on Thursday, Nov. 16, in the City Council Chambers, Room 500.

Both the report of the Special Citizens Advisory Commission on Urban Renewal and the Nelsen Commission make detailed recommendations with respect to improving the city's development processes. These recommendations deal with both the procedure and substance of the housing programs and planning, zoning, and urban renewal. Both reports recommend consolidation of authority in the city's development processes.

Persons wishing to testify at either the morning or evening hearing are requested to call Gwyn Y. Lee at 638-2223 by 5:00 p.m., on Nov. 14. Persons calling after that time cannot be assured an opportunity to speak. Persons wishing to submit comments in writing may do so until Nov. 23 and should address their comments to Edward B. Webb, Jr., Secretary, City Council, Room 527, District Building, 14th and E, N.W., DC 20004. A limited number of copies of the report of the Special Citizens Advisory Commission on Urban Renewal are available upon request. Persons wishing a copy should call Gwyn Lee on 638-2223. Copies of the Nelsen Commission report are available for reading in public libraries or in the Council Office.

reorganization of our city government. No word of statehood, but then if we had statehood the vice chairman of the City Council wouldn't get away with appointing a development-stacked commission like this.

In short, the commission wishes to centralize planning power and citizen participation to make the Rosslynization of Washington easier. It ignores such fundamental issues as the relationship between urban renewal and crime, lack of low income housing, pressure for more freeways and the decline of small businesses. Urban renewal must share a not insignificant portion of the blame for these urban ills, but to the Tucker Commission the answer is simply more, faster.

ART CONT'D

quilt-like arrangements, according to a semi-arbitrary system. "Yeah," he chuckles, "I'm surprised when I see it all finished. I have a picture in my mind, but between intention and realization there's a gap," which is where the most fascinating things happen.

Stephens work is large, though usually smaller than the 42-foot piece now installed in the Washington room of the Corcoran. He uses new materials while satisfying old cannons of art, requiring, for example competence in design and drawing — with feeling.

Why use dark vinyl? Stephens is very concerned with surfaces, textures and the illusions they create. Vinyl, crinkly, yet soft and dark, absorbs and reflects ever-shifting light, while casting deep shadows. His pieces appear to change as you look at them, depending on time of day and where you're standing. This life-like quality, combined (ironically enough) with grand scale, forces you into a more intimate relationship with Stephens' work than would be possible with, for example, a small still painting.

It is by creating such relationships that Stephens makes an impact on adult spectators as well as young pupils.



DC EYE

woman and child in the city. The city pays \$3.1 million a year now in phone costs. . . Utility executives don't have to worry, however. C&P's boss Thomas Bolger pulls down \$110,000 a year. Pepco's W. Reid Thompson gets \$116,502 and Washington Gas Light's Donald Bitteringer gets \$88,750.

Midnight ramps

For some years now, the Gazette has been urging the city to install small ramps, or curb cuts, at sidewalk intersections for the benefit of bikers, and people with baby carriages and grocery carts. The city estimates it would cost \$200 a cut. According to the Star-News' Nicholas Blatchford, David Tillotson, a lawyer, and David Grant, a programmer, independently got tired of waiting. Grant began making his own cuts along Massachusetts Avenue, southeast of Wisconsin Ave. Working at night, Tillotson extended the work of the anonymous ramp-maker, improving a half-dozen existing ramps and making eight or ten more. Total cost for the project, including trowels, Sakrete, and white spray paint was \$5.54. The only time Tillotson aroused suspicion was at the Naval Observatory gate. "Hey fellow, what are you doing?" a guard asked. "I'm maintaining the bike trail," replied Tillotson.

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